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BRITISH CUT RED TAPE TO SPEED VISIT

Ramsay MacDonald's Early
Departure for Washing-
ton Is Desideratum

KING TO RECEIVE CHARLES G. DAWES

British Prime Minister Has
Full Program After the
Opening of Parliament

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—Speeding up British
diplomatic procedure and cutting off
red tape to facilitate Ramsay
MacDonald's early visit to Washing-
ton is seen in an announcement re-
garding the new Prime Minister and
the United States Ambassador, Charles G. Dawes.

These announcements are that the
King is arranging to receive Mr.
Dawes this week-end so that no time
may be lost in presenting his creden-
tials after his arrival in London.
The other announcement is that Mr.
MacDonald's visit to his old home at
Loughborough will be confined to a
few days and that the Prime Minister
may expedite his return by flying
back to London.

This is because Mr. MacDonald has
already committed himself to at-
tending the League of Nations As-
sembly the first week in September,
while it has been promised that in
August a preliminary meeting should
be held to get ready for the prepara-
tory conference on disarmament. The
League of Nations Assembly lasts
from a month to six weeks, but it is
only during the first few days that
general questions of international im-
portance are dealt with, the Assem-
bly afterward breaking up into com-
mittees.

Mr. MacDonald's visit to Geneva
is therefore timed to coincide as
nearly as possible with the opening
on Sept. 2. Important debates in the
new Parliament here will occupy the
early part of July so that the Wash-
ington visit, if it takes place, is ex-
pected to be fitted in between the
end of July and early in August,
leaving little time for preparation.
An announcement upon this ques-
tion is expected in Mr. Dawes' speech
in the House of Commons, and Tuesday
is therefore anticipated with lively
interest. In the meanwhile, the For-
eign Secretary, Arthur Henderson,
who will receive Mr. Dawes on behalf
of the Government, speaking at
Brighton, dealt with the unanimity of
all political parties to make Great
Britain a "friend of all and an enemy
of none."

Mr. Henderson continued: "If we
can go forward in this spirit and
stabilize the world's peace and di-
rectly to the future."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Greenland's Door to Swing Open for Newcomers

Danes Ease Restrictions on
Entry—May Halt Drift
to Canadian Farms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Hitherto all
Greenland has been what one would
call a State property, although the
native Eskimos were at liberty to
build houses and carry on fishing and
hunting, but it was all like one big
estate. No Danes, let alone foreigners,
were even allowed to put foot on
Greenland's soil without a special
permit.

A change has now come over the
administration of Greenland, the
Danish State Department having
just published a decree regarding
"Acquisition of land for farming in
South Greenland."

This is the first step toward par-
celing out Greenland territory for
agricultural purposes; whether it is
to be freehold or a kind of leasehold
is not quite clear, but in any case it
means something like a revolution in
the position of the Danish authorities
in their dealings with Greenland.
The Danes, too, can actually bene-
fit from this first opening of the door
to Greenland. The problem will
have to be further evolved, no doubt,
but young Danish farmers who for
some reason or other long to try
their fortunes in other lands and of
whom many thousands every year go
to Canada, will now have a chance
of realizing their desire for adven-
ture within Danish territory.

CHICAGO-NEW ORLEANS PLANE ROUTE PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WICHITA, Kan.—Air mail, ex-
press and passenger service from
Chicago to New Orleans will be
started September 1 by a company
organized here following several
months negotiations. Five Travel Air
monoplanes will be sent to Chicago
on August 15 to spend two weeks
flying the route before service is in-
augurated. The new line will extend
from Chicago to New Orleans with
stops at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis,
Jackson, Miss., and Houston, Tex.
Connections will be made with the
Texas Air Transport at southern
terminals.

PORTUGAL PAYS BRITAIN

LISBON (AP)—Portugal will make
her first war debt payment to Great
Britain on June 15. The Ministry of
Finance instructed Portuguese bank-
ers in London to turn over to the
British Government on that date
£175,000 (about \$375,000).

France Is Expected to Accept British and American Accords

Analysis of Present Situation in the Republic Leads
to the Conclusion That the Debt Pacts Will
Be Ratified Before August

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—A careful examination of
the forces for and against the early
ratification of the debt accords of
France with the United States and
Great Britain leads to the conclusion
that unless there is altogether an
unexpected development, such as a
defeat of the present Government,
the accords will be fully accepted be-
fore August.

The arguments in favor of ratifica-
tion are strong. First, there is the
payment of \$400,000,000 for war
stocks which falls due but will be
merged in general debt annuities ar-
rangement if the accord is ratified in
time.

Secondly, the supposed threat of
Philip Snowden, the new Finance
Minister in England, to withdraw the
existing agreement if it is not rat-
ified produces a certain effect.
Thirdly, it is urged that since the
receipts from Germany will cover for
nearly 60 years the amounts which
France must disburse, there is no
valid reason for further delay.

Opponents Lose Arguments

The adversaries of ratification are
deprived of their case. They still
urge, however, the hypothetical fail-
ure of Germany to fulfill its obliga-
tions. They still claim that there

MARITIME CODE IMPORTANCE IS SEEN BY BORAH

Idaho Senator Declares Neu-
tral Shipping Issue Must
Be Discussed First

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Should Ramsay
MacDonald, British Prime Minister,
make a trip to the United States to
discuss naval affairs with President
Hoover, the occasion will be utilized
to broach the question of a confer-
ence on a maritime code as a prelude
to a disarmament meet.

It is the contention of William E.
Borah (R) Senator from Idaho, chair-
man of the Senate Foreign Relations
Committee, that the issue of neutral
shipping rights on the seas should
be adjudicated before armament re-
duction is considered.

Mr. Borah and his group hold the
view that the primary purpose of
large naval establishments is the
protection of a nation's merchant
marine. By fixing in solemn treaties
the rights of neutrals on the seas in
time of war a considerable portion of
motive now behind big armament
will have been eliminated, thus clear-
ing the way, according to their line
of reasoning, for early and really last-
ing naval reduction.

Freedom of the Seas

The question of the freedom of the
seas, Mr. Borah asserts, is an
integral part of naval disarmament,
and unless an agreement on the
issue is reached the effort of the
Great Powers to effect an arrange-
ment on naval reduction is greatly
hindered and made extremely
difficult, if not impossible.

With the freedom of the seas con-
troversy unsettled, Mr. Borah de-
clared, those interests demanding
large naval establishments will be
in a position to insist upon great
armaments on the ground that their
individual nations must protect their
claims to supremacy on the seas.

From an extensive personal corre-
spondence with English leaders, in-
cluding Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Borah
has reached the conclusion that
there is a considerable and impor-
tant section of British opinion that
is favorable to giving up the tradi-
tional claim to supremacy on the
seas and to come to an arrangement
with the United States and other
powers on the question of the free-
dom of the seas.

Maritime Code Conference

In any case, Mr. Borah and his
associates in both the Republican and
Democratic party, are emphatically
of the opinion that the question of a
maritime code should be dealt with
before armament reduction is at-
tempted; on the ground that if the
first problem is disposed of the get-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Some Intimate Glimpses into the living quarters of the White House— sections never seen by Tourists— will be given in an illustrated Magazine feature

Tomorrow

BRITISH LIBERAL LEADER STATES TERMS TO LABOR

If Labor Cabinet Becomes
Socialistic 'Its Career Ends,'
Says Mr. Lloyd George

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George, speak-
ing as head of the reunited Liberal
Party which now holds the balance
in the House of Commons, defined the
terms on which his followers will
support the present Labor govern-
ment.

After explaining that the Liberals
will support Ramsay MacDonald so
long as he confines his policy to that
which the Liberals have advocated in
the election, he continued: "We must
declare that as far as lies in our
power the mandate of government
ends where it fails to pursue the
Liberal policy. The very hour the
ministry decides to become a Social-
ist administration its career ends."

Lloyd George indicated that
Liberal support would depend at
least partly upon the extent which
Labor falls in with the Liberals' de-
sire to see the electoral system
changed, so as to render representa-
tion in the House of Commons more
in keeping with the present case with
the position of the respective parties
hold among the voters generally.

Describing the present system as
the "stultification of democracy," Mr.
Lloyd George continued: "As long as
it lasts the Nation is running grave
risks. It might have landed us in pro-
tection in 1923. It has already given
us a minority government, whose
slackness and ineptitude have cost
the Nation dearly in years of de-
pression and unemployment."

Describing the effects of the policy
the Liberals will pursue, Mr. Lloyd
George said, "There will be no more
edifying spectacle than that of a
Socialist government engaged in
strengthening and perpetuating an
economic system their party is
pledged to destroy."

'Old Zip Coon' Puts Young School Band in Rollicking Mood

'Farmer in the Delf' and 'Polly
Wolly Doodle' Go Equally
Well With Class

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Tap! Tap! Tap!
Mrs. Nina M. Tomlinson, teacher in
a little white schoolhouse hidden
away in the bowels of the Green
Mountains at West Bolton, Vt., rap-
per her desk with the edge of her ruler.
Eleven heads bob to attention.
"The school will now recite," says
teacher. "The subject today is
'Farmer in the Delf.' Johnny, please
do the first two measures."
Johnny does so with a smooth organ.
"And now, Susie, you do the next
two."

Susie does so on her Jew's-harp.
"Please, Willie, now all four mea-
sures on your xylophone. Ah, very
good. And now all together. One, two, three, four—Tra-
ta, ta, ta—"

Eleven young instrumentalists—the
entire attendance at school—join in
an ensemble composed of seven har-
monicas, two Jew's-harps, a xylo-
phone, snare drum and organ. They
play all the old folk songs from
Polly Wolly Doodle to Old Zip Coon,
while teacher presides as conductor.
The members of this district school
harmonic band, constituting the en-
tire attendance, are in age from five
to 15 years, and Mrs. Tomlinson says
that the music "extra curricular"
training shows favorably in their
other studies. Recently the school
has formed a 4-H Club, under which
many of its activities will be or-
ganized.

'Elegant' Oration in Latin Opened Colonial Commencement at Harvard

Graduates Showed Patriotism by Wearing Homespun Instead
of Imported Fabrics—Exercises Sometimes Omitted
When Funds Were Low—Levity Frowned Upon

Preparations for commencement
week all over the United States pre-
sent interesting comparisons and
contrasts between the elaborate and
extensive festivities of the twentieth-
century graduation, and those re-
vealed in the newspaper accounts of
Colonial America.

The proper treatment of com-
mencement puzzled Colonial educa-
tors, who questioned the propriety of
gaily during commencement week,
canceled the ceremonies at times to
avoid expense, and prescribed that
every candidate for graduation must
take part in a public disputation in
Latin before receiving his degree.

In the period when the colonies
were approaching the Revolutionary
War, Commencement Day itself was
curtailed or omitted, while the de-
grees were privately awarded. As
reported in the Boston Chronicle for
the week of July 18 to 25, 1768, the
candidates for degrees at Harvard
were in a "laudable resolution" to
receive the honors of the college in
homespun garments of colonial
manufacture, in order to assert in-
dependence of English products and
avoid expense.

In the same year the total gradu-
ating class was made up of 42 can-
didates for the degree of Bachelor
of Arts, and for Master of Arts.
The report for July 30, 1768, after
describing the "numerous and polite
company" present, tells how the
exercises were opened with an "e-
legant Latin oration," followed by a
"syllogistical disputation in Latin on

Between Blue of Ocean and Blue of Sky



The French Bernard Monoplane Yellow Bird is Painted a
Bright Yellow. With a Narrow Band of the French
Tricolors Running Diagonally Across Under Each Wing
and Across the Middle of the Fuselage on Both Sides.
The Birdlike Emblem of the Gignee Escadrille, in
Which Lefevre Served During the World War, Also
Shows on Either Side of the Fuselage. The Only Number
is "Bernard 191," on the Rudder, and Those Are So
Small as Hardly to Be Seen When the Ship Is at Any
Height. The Fliers (From Left to Right) Are—Armeno
Lotti Jr., Backer and Co-Pilot; Jean Assolant, Pilot, Rene
Lefevre, Navigator.

UTILITY MERGER SAID TO INVOLVE HALF A BILLION

Morgan Reported on Eve
of Consolidating Up-State
New York Companies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Consolidation of
public utility interests in up-State
New York, with total assets of \$500-
000,000, is the subject of negotiations
now being carried on at the offices of
J. P. Morgan & Co., according to re-
ports in high financial circles here
and is about to be announced.

The proposed merger, according
to these reports, involves utility com-
panies operating in the Hudson Val-
ley and northern and western New
York only. Close observers of this
industry expressed the view that
eventually an association of up-state
systems with the New York Edison
and affiliated companies may take
place.

A New York holding company, it
was said, will be the vehicle for the
new combination in what may prove
to be the first stage of development
of a state-wide system of public utility
properties.

Among the projects contemplated
by the merger, it was said, are the
eventual linking up with New York
City's electrical system of the up-
state transmission lines drawing
largely upon the State's intensive
water power resources. Electrical
companies reported to be included in
the new system have been intercon-
nected for some years, and were said
to have under preparation plans for
(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Greece and Russia Sign Trade Treaty

Soviet Gets Diplomatic Immu-
nity for Commercial Envoy
and Favored Nation Rank

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A Greco-Soviet com-
mercial convention has been signed
here comprising 13 articles, provid-
ing reciprocal most-favored-nation
treatment for respective imports of
agricultural goods and regulating
tariffs and customs formalities.

Article 7 gives Russia the right to
establish in Greece a commercial
delegation whose chief will be en-
titled to diplomatic immunity.

All transactions are subject to
Greek legislation and courts. The
convention's duration is one year and
it can be renewed or denounced three
months before expiration.
Greece also has just signed with
Czechoslovakia a pact of friendship
and arbitration including two articles
from the Kellogg Treaty respecting
the renunciation of war.

HOUSE REJECTS DEBENTURE BY 250-TO-113 VOTE

Upholds President Hoover
on Farm Relief Measure
by Roll-Call Ballot

EARLY ACTION NOW FORESEEN IN SENATE

Bill Expected to Go Through
in Rush, Without Feature
Objected To as 'Subsidy'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House
today backed up the views of
President Hoover by rejecting the
export debenture plan of farm re-
lief by a vote of 250 to 113.

The debenture proposition, which
Mr. Hoover had attacked twice in
public statements and which he had
termed a subsidy, was voted down on
roll call taken at the instance of the
Senate which had approved it on
two occasions.

A number of Senators had been
represented, however, as demanding
the inclusion of the plan in the bill
in order that the House members
could be recorded on it.
The House action is regarded by
Administration leaders as paving the
way for a retreat by the Senate from
its stand and a quick transmittal of
a relief measure, minus the debenture,
to the White House.

Roll Call Begins

Calling of the more than 400
names of the House members started
a few minutes after Speaker Long-
worth rapped for order at noon.

Chairman Haugen of the Agricul-
ture Committee raised the question
by moving that the House instruct
its members of the Conference Com-
mittee to insist upon rejection of the
proposition.

Hardly had Haugen started speak-
ing before shouts of "Vote, Vote,
Vote," rang through the chamber.
Under the rules an hour's debate
was in order, but members clamored
incessantly for the ballot.

The House acted on a bill largely
of its own making. It had been passed
early in the session to set up a sta-
bilization corporation to handle the
problem of farm surpluses.
The Senate inserted into it a plan
whereby debenture certificates would
be issued on exports of agricultural
products and be redeemed by impor-
ters who could use them in paying
duties.

Robinson Ready to Agree

Neither President Hoover nor the
House agreed to the plan and the
House conferees stood fast against
Senate pressure for it.

A few minutes after the House
clerk had announced the outcome of
the ballot, Joseph T. Robinson of
Arkansas, the Democratic Senate
leader, indicated he would carry out
his announced intention of abiding by
the decision of the House.

Mr. Robinson had been a leader of
the move in the Senate in behalf
of the debenture and had insisted upon
a direct vote by the House on the
proposition.
Speaker Longworth immediately
appointed conferees to take up con-
sideration of the question with the
Senate once more.

Rochester Amends Voting Procedure

City Council's Action Makes
Nonpartisan Municipal
Elections Possible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Amended
election machinery, assuring a non-
partisan municipal primary elec-
tion in Rochester for the first
time in history by meeting legal
contentions that the home rule did
not conform to the New York State
election law, has just been passed
by the City Council.

Under the new procedure, council-
man candidates will stand on their
own merits, unsupported by the Re-
publican eagle or the Democratic
star. Names will be accorded pre-
cedence on primary ballots and elec-
tion voting machines by lot, elimi-
nating the usual rotation plan.

Passage of the amended law is the
climax of litigation of two years'
standing, in which the original home
rule was virtually outlawed by a
court decision declaring certain sec-
tions not in conformance with the
State election law. The court decision
did not affect the victory for the
city manager system, however, which
won in a bipartisan election origi-
nally intended to be nonpartisan.

INTERVENTION SOUGHT IN RAILROAD MERGER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inter-
state Commerce Commission has
authorized the Washab Railroad, the
Manufacturers' Associations, Chicago
Heights, Illinois, and the City of
Norfolk, Virginia, to intervene in
the application of the Chesapeake & Ohio
Railroad to consolidate with a num-
ber of other systems.

These railroads include the Nickel
Plate, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Erie,
Pere Marquette, Hocking Valley,
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,
and the Virginian.

BORAH TO TOUR IDAHO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEWISTON, Ida.—To eliminate
sectionalism in Idaho, Senator Wil-
liam E. Borah and Maj.-Gen. Robert
Lee Bullard will stump the State,
urging greater co-operation among
the various cities, it has been an-
nounced here.

CHANNELTUNNEL INVESTIGATION MAKES HEADWAY

Results of Inquiry Expected Before Summer Recess of New Parliament

By Radio from Montreal Bureau
LONDON—The English Channel tunnel investigation committee appointed in March last by the late Government to report upon the feasibility of the long-discussed project for connecting England and France by a £30,000,000 tube from Dover to Calais, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor learns, has made so much progress with the examination of experts that the results of the inquiry are expected to be presented to the new Parliament before the summer recess.

The report may thus be in time for consideration by the Labor Government among the schemes which James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, has been appointed to promote without delay for the relief of unemployment. It is not yet known to what extent the committee's investigations confirm the high hopes entertained regarding the feasibility of an undertaking which was rejected by the British Government on purely military grounds in 1924.

In announcing that this adverse decision was to be reconsidered, Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister, said to the House of Commons on March 26: "The economic aspects of the tunnel have never been examined, at least not for years. I have set up a committee of extraordinary strength, so that the subject may be examined in all its aspects."

The view now taken by the pro-

ponents of the big enterprise was explained this week in the presidential address by Baron Emile B. d'Erlanger at a meeting here of the Channel Tunnel Company, Limited, a commercial combination which has long been endeavoring to secure concession for constructing the bore.

"It," said the Baron, "the report of the commission should, as I hope it may, be not only favorable, but so definitely favorable as to outweigh the military objections that may still be raised, the preparatory work to be accomplished before the first foot is bored will be still very great. First, the only protocols between England and France concerning the tunnel will no doubt have to be revised. Secondly, assuming—and I assume with some confidence—that the work will be left to private enterprise, the bill will have to be promoted in Parliament, and it will be, I feel certain, recognized as the right of your company to initiate this promotion; so that, if we are well on the road to success, an arduous climb, in the best of circumstances, is still in front of us. However, the public utterances of some of the members of the new Cabinet with regard to the relief which the construction of the tunnel would bring to unemployment all justify the belief that no unnecessary time would be lost."

Oil States Agree Some Regulation Seems Necessary

(Continued from Page 1)

be appointed by the President to enter into correspondence with the Governors of the various oil states with a view to making the resolution effective.

"That in the development of a sound general policy, co-operation and co-ordination of state and national authority is not only desirable, but essential.

"That adequate regulation of production methods in the several producing states and sections is highly desirable in the interest of avoiding waste and of reducing production costs and that, so far as the organic law of the several states will permit, uniform legislation should be enacted and uniform administrative regulation adopted.

"That within the limits of practicality and sound policy, production should be limited to the economic necessities of any particular period or region.

"That exploration for the purpose of locating additional oil supplies is not to be limited since no waste of the product is involved thereby. We declare information of the location and probable extent of such supplies to be of value in dealing with the whole question.

"That economical methods of controlling production from existing large pools and from those hereafter discovered should be devised and made effective.

"That the committee should consider the extent to which the policies herein declared to be advisable can be made effective through compacts between the states and the extent to which national assistance through legislation and administration is necessary and advisable.

"That in working out a national policy, due consideration should be given to all interests, including consideration of the situation in the so-called public land states as well as in those states in which oil development is being carried on from privately owned lands; and that present conditions justify consideration of the effect of Order 338 of the Department of the Interior to determine the advisability of substantial modification.

"That a correct policy of conservation is that which will insure the use of this invaluable natural resource to the whole people. That will give to the owner of the land where it is found the maximum recovery and will allow production, refining and marketing to be carried on at a minimum cost, keeping in mind that not only the immediate cost of production and present price to the consumer are involved, but also the ultimate value of this resource to the nation as a whole."

Maj. W. Scott Heywood, Louisiana, moved that the oil situation has international as well as national aspects and that the importation of oil is a factor in the situation in this country which must be considered in any policy dealing with the entire subject."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
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Called to Higher Post in Field of History



DR. EDWARD P. CHEYNEY

Chair in History at Pennsylvania Given to Cheyney

Former President of American Association First to Fill Lea Professorship

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Edward P. Cheyney, one of the leading authorities on sixteenth century history of England, has just been appointed to the new Henry Charles Lea professorship of history at the University of Pennsylvania. The announcement was made by Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost of the university.

The Lea professorship was endowed recently through a bequest made by Miss Nina Lea as a memorial to her father, who was known as one of this city's most distinguished scholars, particularly for his researches in medieval and ecclesiastical history. He was an early advocate of civil service reform and of the adoption of international copyright laws. He was past president of the American Historical Association, a fellow of the Imperial University of Moscow and held honorary degrees from several American universities. He bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania his library of 12,000 volumes.

Dr. Cheyney, who becomes the first incumbent of the new chair, has been professor of European history at the university since 1897 and has served as president of the American Historical Association and as editor of the American Historical Review.

France Expects to Accept Both Debt Accords

(Continued from Page 1)

group on the right, has consistently opposed ratification. He is no longer a member of the Government and his party in the recent Chamber, while making reservations, seems disposed for the most part to follow Poincaré. It is calculated that 80 per cent of the party will ratify, though reluctantly.

On the whole it would seem that apart from the danger of sudden incidents M. Poincaré can still count on a majority. But there remains the problem of procedure. It is known that despite denials the Government favors ratification by decree. It sought noted legal opinion and also that of the financier M. Jéze who has identified himself in politics with the left. His advice was that as the matter did not involve a new expenditure but only the repayment of an old debt Parliament could not properly intervene.

Parliamentary commissions think

different and so do large sections of the Chamber. Whatever a strict reading of the Constitution yields it is regarded as a prerogative of the Chamber to decide on such grave questions. Yet there are mixed feelings. Many deputies would like M. Poincaré to take the responsibility for a possible unpopular action.

World Problems Interlocked
An extraordinarily concrete example of the interlocking of world problems is presented at the present moment when it is realized that if one link breaks much good work will be jeopardized. The element of time also plays an important part in the general solution of closely connected problems. Thus if France wishes to avoid paying an additional sum of \$400,000,000 to America it must ratify the debt accord in the next six weeks.

But before France can ratify with sincerity the Young plan, which assures receipts equivalent to French commitments, must officially be accepted, or at least the certainty of acceptance must be acquired. Now, before Germany can wholeheartedly accept the Young plan, it must have the absolute conviction of the immediate evacuation of the Rhineland.

Again, if the projected visit of Ramsay MacDonald to the United States is to take place in August, it is highly desirable that all these questions should first be settled. Therefore, even incidental and relatively minor matters, such as the Belgo-German agreement on the reimbursement of the Belgian mark losses, upon which the operation of the Young plan depends, has a vital bearing on Anglo-American relations upon which the peace of the world may depend.

And dependent on this succession of solutions is the prospect of genuine efforts being at last made to secure a substantial measure of military as well as of naval disarmament.

Experts Decline New York Ovation
Young Refuses Public Reception for 'Job' at Paris as Private Citizen

RADIO SPREADS NEWS OF HOP-OFF OF YELLOW BIRD

Modern Methods of Handling News Mark Dramatic Event of New Era

The latest 1929 methods of covering news were used in the take off of the Yellow Bird at Old Orchard Beach this morning. The NBC through its two networks sent this out to the country at large.

A microphone was placed at the south end of the beach and another a half-mile away at the north end. In between these two was a microphone at the hangar. The fourth pick-up point was a coast guard plane which had a transmitter on it, sending forth the voice of the flying announcer, which was in turn picked up by a receiver on shore and transmitted along the land lines with the rest of the announcements.

An announcer was placed at each of these microphones. The description started with the warming up of the planes. The motors which were heard whirring as they were put through their paces. Then the signal was given for "all clear" and the Yellow Bird taxied to the north end of the beach. A signal was given and the motor was heard to roar from the northern microphone.

A brief moment and a rapidly approaching roar which reached its maximum, and then quickly faded, a pick up from the south end of the beach told the tale that the ship had passed. Then came the announcer. "The Yellow Bird just cleared the pier by 15 feet. They're off!"

The central hangar pick-up also contributed a brief bit of motor noise so that with all three "mikes" open the steady roar of the motor from its start until it passed out into the East could be heard.

Then came the flying announcer. "They're going great. Everything looks fine down there. . . Now they are right beside us. We can see them. They look happy. . . Now they are pulling away from us. That is certainly one sweet ship and some fast."

The Green Flash then took off. That roar was never heard at the last microphone for the plane had passed. "The Green Flash has cracked up. The undercarriage is gone. The prop is smashed. She lies awash and they are hurrying to hurry to unload that gas and get her away from the water."

A brief story. But a dramatic one. The rest of the announcing told of the usual aftermath. Surely this was 1929 news reporting.

AMERICANS VISIT SULGRAVE MANOR

By Radio from Montreal Bureau
LONDON—A delegation of the Garden Club of America, consisting of about 100 members, including the president, Mrs. William Lockwood, and the former president Mrs. Willis Martin, were entertained at a reception by Lord and Lady Lea of Farnham at Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington.

The party left Oxford in the morning and visited Broughton Castle, Compton Wyntakes, and Canons Ashby. Home, Sir Arthur Dryden arriving at Sulgrave at 4 o'clock. Lord and Lady Lea were accompanied by Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir Robert Donald, Lord and Lady Rathcreedan and Sir George Watson. Mrs. Martin, on behalf of the visitors, presented Lord Lea with a book as a souvenir.

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"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

HOOPER MAY ANNOUNCE PAN-AMERICAN PLANS

A forecast that President Hoover will formulate and soon make known

MUSIC EXCHANGE AMONG NATIONS LINKED TO PEACE

American Work Welcomed in Europe—Boston Session Devoted to Choral

Musicians in 21 countries outside the United States have signified their eagerness to establish some formal basis of mutual contact with American musicians, according to a report made to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs in Boston by Mrs. Helen Harrison Mills of Peoria, Ill., chairman of the committee on international reciprocity.

Lists and scores of American music are being sent to Europe for the use of musicians there, she said, and steps are being taken toward the establishment of a center of music distribution where music can be loaned to orchestras, ensembles and choruses both in the United States and Europe.

Mrs. Mills said that the utmost enthusiasm prevailed for any constructive means of making America's music known in Europe and that the committee was hard at work on the complexities of some practical plan which would draw musicians everywhere into closer understanding and sympathy, as a factor in the general impulse of all civilized nations toward peace.

The fourth formal day of convention sessions was set aside for a study of choral music and an observation of what has been accomplished by choral singers in the federation districts. The divided business session was solely concerned with the all important business of getting the election of the incoming national board of 50 under way.

Interspersed among five-minute talks by H. Augustine Smith of the department of fine arts in religion at Boston University, Eric Rath of Virginia and John B. Archer of Rhode Island, the choral observance for the day was emphasized by the singing of the Ethelbert Nevins chorus of Sanford, Me., the Octave Club chorus of Norristown, Pa., the Greensboro College Club of Greensboro, N. C., and the truly remarkable Boston Male Choir, which latter group was assisted by Marie Korb, a pupil of Madame Sembrich, and William Dorand.

Wednesday evening the long an-

Maritime Code Importance Is Seen by Borah

(Continued from Page 1)

ting together on the second will be much more certain and easier. Also it is their belief that the question of the freedom of the seas should be determined before a disarmament is undertaken so that each country may have a clear understanding of the naval policy and viewpoint of the powers.

It is understood that President Hoover has indicated his accord with Mr. Borah's views of the importance of a maritime code conference. Mr. MacDonald is authoritatively reported to have informed Mr. Borah that he heartily agrees with his position of the desirability of obtaining an agreement on the freedom of the seas before taking up reduction of naval armament.

Both the British and American admiralties, however, are declared to be opposed to such a program.

Support Mr. Borah
Supporting Mr. Borah in his advocacy of a maritime code conference are Thomas Walsh (D), Senator from Montana, and Claude Swanson (D), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee.

A personal meeting between President Hoover, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Borah and other Senate leaders would afford the opportunity for a frank exchange of views on the subject and greatly enhance the possibility of an understanding.

Backed by a large section of the Senate Mr. Borah inserted in the 15 cruiser bills passed by the last Congress a provision requesting President Hoover to call a freedom of the seas conference prior to the next regularly scheduled naval conference in 1931.

NEW YORK-BUENOS AIRES PLANE SAFE AT HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—The 10-passenger amphibian plane Washington, en route from New York to Buenos Aires, made a forced landing on Chibo Beach, near Morro Castle at the entrance of Havana Harbor on June 12. The six-passengers were not harmed and the plane taxied into Havana Harbor where the passengers and their baggage were cleared by the Cuban customs and immigration officers.

Low visibility, due to heavy rains, caused the landing short of Columbia Field, where officials of the New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Air Line waited for several hours.

HOOPER MAY ANNOUNCE PAN-AMERICAN PLANS

A forecast that President Hoover will formulate and soon make known

Efforts Being Made to Hasten MacDonald Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

vert the many millions being spent on armaments to the building up of happier and nobler lives for the great masses of our fellow men and fellow women, we will have the approval and gratitude of the great multitude we represent in this country."

Kellogg Anti-War Treaty May Be Basis of Discussion
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kellogg treaty for the renunciation of war may be the basis for discussion on Anglo-American relations between President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald when the latter makes his contemplated trip to the United States.

Well-informed diplomatic circles pointed out that the theory of the pact was applied by Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador, during the recent discussion before the Preparatory Disarmament at Geneva.

They remarked that while the pact would not come into full force until Japan ratifies it, England has fully accepted it. Further, it was pointed out, the British delegate at the disarmament meeting immediately accepted the theory of the application of the pact after Mr. Gibson had made his speech expressing the American viewpoint.

These same circles said that while Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald would desire to discuss the moral vital problems between the United States and Great Britain, the general question of Anglo-American relations would be the one to which they would doubtless devote the most attention. An approach to discussions of this general nature would be most logically made, they said, with the anti-war treaty as a basis.

GLIDDEN TO INCREASE COMMON CLEVELAND—Glidden Co. directors proposed increase in authorized common stock by an additional 100,000 shares. It is proposed to use the additional stock to pay extra dividends each quarter or as earnings justify in common stock.

Wednesday evening the long an-



A Tower in the Hills

ONCE Elaine, Lily maid of Ascalot, looked from her tower window across sunlit, emerald hills—and watched Lancelot, far below, riding along the brown, winding road.

Today maids, copper-tanned, gallop over the Virginia hills—or wild racquet or club on The Homestead courts and links—with modern Lancelots.

Now, both can satisfy their love of a tower view. Here at The Homestead, rendezvous of the smart world, has just been completed a new ten-story, fireproof Tower, equipped with every luxury that discriminating taste of the day can demand. In it are one hundred and one rooms with bath, overlooking the rolling Southern hills. Seventeen of these have salons, and all are furnished in the Early American period by Freeman Brothers and Marshall Field. The Tower has forty-seven loggias where one may rest and watch the gay life on the hotel grounds below. On the topmost story is a solarium completely outfitted for sun bathing. Three spacious lounging rooms on the main floor are equipped with Vita-glass. Yet the same Colonial charm and elegance which brought fame to The Homestead in the days of Washington and Jefferson pervade this modern Tower.

Rooms in the new Tower addition are now ready for our guests.

Then there are the baths—as convenient to Tower guests as to all others. The mysterious charm of Virginia Hot Springs continues to bring new energy to the thousands of guests who come to The Homestead to enjoy a quiet retreat from the noise and bustle of the world.

A stay at The Homestead, high in the new Tower or closer to the heart of the hills, is a pastime of beauty, rest and pleasure for those who need a delightful change. A well illustrated booklet will be sent upon request.

New York booking office: Ritz-Carlton Hotel

The HOMESTEAD
Christian S. Andersen, Resident Mgr.
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Your car's original beauty once again revealed

I-SIS makes it easy for you to give your car a beauty-bath. It quickly penetrates beneath the dirt and grime—and loosens the dull coating so that you may wipe it away without great effort. Leaves a smooth, glossy finish which is not receptive to flying dust.

I-SIS is a high quality polish recommended by 4 leading makers of quality cars.

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AUTO POLISH
AGENTS WANTED
Live agents can make good profits by selling I-SIS to their friends. Write us for open territory and attractive proposition.

Vacation Shoes

... that will carry boys' and girls' feet through the summer safely

When children come back from vacation their feet should be in fine condition. So Coward has created special shoes for vacation wear... based on 63 years' experience in the building and fitting of children's footwear. These shoes meet youth and summertime on their own footing. They're light, cool, flexible... but with enough discipline built into them to retain the foot in its natural shape. Fitted skillfully at Coward's they are insurance against complaint of foot discomfort.



The Coward Shoe

270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK
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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEEL, WJAX, WTAC, WCSH, WTIC, WFME

DRY UNIT DENIES STAFF RECKLESS IN USE OF ARMS

Officials Report Prejudging of Evidence on Part of Newspaper Critics

WASHINGTON—Federal dry agents have begun a vigorous counter attack to charges of misuse of firearms in recent shooting affrays in enforcement cases.

From Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, through Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Prohibition, on to Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, the dry unit was defended against the charge of reckless employment of weapons. Newspaper and Congressional attacks, it is earned, have raised the whole question of employment of arms by dry units, within the Treasury.

From data available the dry officials contend that in at least two out of three of the latest cases, newspaper critics of the dry force have prejudged evidence, while in a third affray, in which official report has not yet been received, unofficial advice indicate that there is at least room for doubt over the charge of reckless shooting by a federal customs officer.

Three Cases Reported

Three recent cases of shooting affrays stand, at present, as follows: 1. Archibald Zugster, shot by Joseph Cox, customs border patrolman at River Rouge, Detroit, is now alleged to have confessed that he was engaged in rum-running at the time. A customs picket boat, according to a statement from Mr. Lowman, overhauled the rum-runner, whose crew escaped to shore. One customs guard went back for assistance, and the other guarded the boat. While doing so he was attacked, and in the ensuing struggle Zugster was shot.

2. J. J. Thompson, shot at Fort Bayard, Tex., following attempt to escape after arrest, first fired twice at the deputy sheriff who captured him, according to the report made to Dr. Doran. Thompson was twice previously arrested for bootlegging, and has served time, Dr. Doran states. The shooting in this case, like that at Detroit, it is claimed, comes directly under the regulation permitting use of firearms in "line of duty."

Details at Variance

3. A report on the case of Henry Virkula, shot by a border patrolman at International Falls, Minn., has not yet been received by Mr. Lowman. Unofficial advice, it is stated, are at variance in some details with reports of the affair carried in the press. From highest Treasury authority it was learned that the proposal to

disarm dry agents, attempting to cope with reckless rum-runners on the Detroit sector, is unthinkable, and will not be permitted. Proposals to this effect had been made in Congress.

The liquor trade at Detroit, it is stated on this authority, is in the hands of desperate people, recruited from a reckless class. If no firearms were allowed dry agents there might just as well be no patrol, it was stated.

While all sources at the Treasury were asking that recent cases should not be prejudged, a mention was directed to the regulation sent out by Dr. Doran to all dry officials on use of firearms. This was sent out April 22. "The promiscuous flourishing and display of firearms is prohibited," this order said in part.

Dr. Doran contended that agents are living up to the regulation in the manual of instructions which warns officers that they will be held strictly accountable and personally responsible for the fatal result of any use of firearms.

Conditions on the Detroit rum sector are reported improved by the addition of new men. The number of dry agents now serving there is secret. It will be impossible to divert liquor from the Detroit entrance to other regions, Dr. Doran stated, because of the geographical advantage of Detroit to the Canadian liquor supply.

CHURCH CONGRESS TO MEET IN HAVANA

Latin American Protestant Federation Planned

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Establishment of a federation of evangelical organizations in Latin America, a frank discussion of educational, political and social problems related to religion, and the friendly severance of organizations in Latin America from the guiding reins heretofore held by the parent organizations in New York, are described by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman as the purposes of the Hispanic-American Evangelical Congress which will convene here June 20.

Dr. Inman said that after the congress the evangelistic organizations of Latin America will assume sole authority through their own territory, taking responsibility for the maintenance of Protestant religious and missionary activities throughout the Caribbean Sea.

Dr. Inman is secretary of the United States division of the Evangelical Congress. He is working with Dr. H. B. Bardwell, director of Candler College, Havana; with the Rev. H. G. Smith, who is in charge of Presbyterian missionary work in Cuba, and with various other Protestant leaders on the island. He said the conference would be attended by more than 200 delegates from the Caribbean countries.

NEW FORD TAXICAB OFFERED NEW YORK

Application Made to Supply Fleet of Small Cars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Ford Motor Company has made formal application through its attorney, Delaney Nicoll Jr., to Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, for permission to supply a fleet of taxicabs to companies and private operators here.

The move comes at a time when a strong cut rate contest by the big taxicab concerns is impending following the announcement by a new company that it would operate a large fleet of taxicabs at 15 cents a mile. The Ford taxicab is a shorter vehicle than those in operation in New York streets and three of them will fit into the space required for two of the standard type of taxicabs now used here.

LIVERPOOL LABOR AVERS INTIMIDATION

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—W. A. Robinson, the defeated Labor candidate for the Exchange division of Liverpool at the general elections, has decided to proceed with a petition against the return of Sir James P. Reynolds, the successful Conservative, who secured a majority of 209.

"I have consulted counsel in London," Mr. Robinson stated, "and, acting on his advice, I am going on with the petition that is now being prepared."

The Liverpool Labor Party committee is considering ways and means of financing the contest.

DECISION STILL PENDING IN BIG BANK MERGER

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the National Park Bank adjourned their special meeting without taking action on the proposed merger with the Chase National Bank.

Reports in Wall Street said a basis for an exchange of stock was being considered by the boards of both institutions and that the Chase National would probably increase its capital by declaring a 10 per cent stock dividend in order to provide for a share for share exchange.

She Remembers 2300 Lines!



Miss Harriet Ng, One of the 19 Operators of the Chinatown Exchange in San Francisco.

Mr. Wong Out-Talks Mr. Jones— at Least Telephonically Speaking

Chinatown's Exchange Doubles San Francisco's High Average for Calls Per Telephone—Numbers Seldom Used—Operators Have to Remember 2300 Names

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. Wong, Chinese, outtalks Mr. Jones, American, twice over—telephonically speaking.

With an average of four calls per day per telephone, one of the highest averages for the world's large cities, San Francisco is completely outclassed by its own Chinatown exchange, which has a daily run of eight calls per telephone.

Figures given out by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, which operates the Chinatown exchange, show that San Francisco, with 235,000 telephones, makes more than 1,000,000 calls each day. Chinatown, on the other hand, has 2300 telephones and 18,000 calls daily!

Record for Telephones
But San Francisco makes up for its drawback in conversation per telephone, by having more telephones per capita than any other large city in the world. It has one telephone to every three persons.

Chinatown's record is one telephone to about seven persons. Its population is 17,000. But on this point Chinatown completely submerges China itself, which has only one telephone for each 3100 persons, or 125,000 for the nearly 400,000,000 Chinese.

Thus is seen the strange phenomenon of the Chinese, who, in China, make up the second most backward nation in telephone usage, coming to America, where the telephone was born, and out-talking Americans two to one.

Remembering 2300 Numbers
Unaware of amazing records, the adaptable Orientals order food and refreshment, bargain for peanut oil, "shop around," sell merchandise and conduct social conversations which sometimes last four or five hours—all by telephone.

The manner in which the San Francisco Chinese use their telephones is a story of amazing color and charm. Chinatown residents seldom use the Chinese directory and numbers, but call by name, and the operators, to whom Chi town is only a large village, quickly recognize the party wanted. Thus the Chinese telephone girl must carry 2300 names in her memory.

American per telephone usage is in the morning hours between 9 and 11, in the afternoon between 4 and 5, and during the 6 to 8 dinner hour at night.

The transplanted Orientals, to the contrary, sleep during the morning hours. Their peak calling hour comes from 7 to 8 p. m., when 1550 conversations, usually social, are carried on.

Chinese operas, at the Mandarin and Great China theaters, occupy the attention of 2000 Chinese elite from 7 to 12 every evening. Immediately after the opera they return home and telephone for food and refreshments, and make many social telephone calls at this midnight hour—a time when, electric light statistics show, Occidental San Franciscans have nearly all gone to bed.

Only pure Jamaica ginger and other high-quality ingredients are used in "Canada Dry." It is blended in exact proportions, carbonated by a secret process and daily tested under laboratory methods for purity. Find out for yourself the finer quality of this extraordinary beverage.

Pure as the air which blows off a snow-field... exhilarating as the climb which takes you up to it... refreshing as the rest you take when you get there... cool as the mountain

"CANADA DRY"

dom use the Chinese directory and numbers, but call by name, and the operators, to whom Chi town is only a large village, quickly recognize the party wanted. Thus the Chinese telephone girl must carry 2300 names in her memory.

48 Missionaries Prepare to Sail

Appointees Meet in Boston Before Leaving for Distant Fields

Twenty-seven young men and women, about to sail as missionaries to eight countries in far corners of the world, have assembled in Boston for the twenty-fifth annual conference of newly appointed missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. A group of 21 others, bound for similar fields, were unable to reach the four-day conference.

The young missionary groups are the products of 25 different states and seven foreign countries. A composite summary of their records shows study at 62 different colleges, universities and advanced schools in preparation for their new work.

The destinations of the new missionaries include China, India, Africa, Turkey, Greece, Ceylon, Japan and the Philippine Islands. While some will teach in long established schools and colleges, others will go into uncivilized sections, particularly in Africa, where many members of the conference are taking up their work.

LONDON PUBLISHES NOISE REGULATIONS

By Radio

LONDON—The new regulations designed to reduce street noises made by motorcars have been issued by the Ministry of Transport. They will come into operation on Aug. 1.

Severe penalties are provided for any excessive noise caused by motorcars or trailer drawn by motorcar, due to any defect in design or construction or lack of repair or faulty adjustment or due to faulty packing or adjustment of load. Exceptions are made in cases of excessive noise due to temporary or accidental causes unavoidable by reasonable care.

MEANS SOUGHT FOR IMITATING TRICKY SOUNDS

Western Man Uses Light in Device to Help in Making of Sound Pictures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—A new type of portable sound synthesizer designed and constructed by Vincent J. Meyer, research fellow in the department of physics of the University of Southern California, is being used by Mr. Meyer for research work on a new method of producing and controlling sound artificially by means of light.

The research work is being done to meet a need of sound motion pictures and phonograph companies for a suitable means of producing tones impossible to record on the mechanism of the wax-recording stylus or needle, and the movietone and photophone film types of apparatus.

One practical application of the proposed method will be to supplement talking pictures and phonograph records by such artificially produced sounds as train whistles, animal and bird sounds, airplane motors, explosions, running water, thunder, storm sounds, ocean breakers, stampedes, burning timber, bells and also to correct imperfections, or supplement limitations of actors' voices, such as reaching or prolonging a note of music.

Pure sound effects as well as trick sounds, emotional effects and comedy effects may be made possible to a greater degree by the new method, Mr. Meyer declares. Individual and

mass sounds may be intensified or tempered in the making to produce artistic effects, he said.

The system includes a photo-electric or light cell, a lamp to give light of constant intensity and a machine to produce a trace on an ordinary movie film. The curve made by the machine which represents the sound desired may be varied for almost any sound combinations that are needed, and the sound can be controlled at will.

The film with the engraving, which is passed between the light and the photo-electric cell, which is connected through a radio amplifier to a loudspeaker such as is used in present means of sound production.

Loyal Farmer Gets Job in Philippines

Iowa Man Who Kept Capital Waiting on Crops, Now Gov. Davis' Secretary

WASHINGTON (AP)—The boy who took in the crops out in Iowa while affairs of the State Department waited for two weeks, made good. Fred G. Heins of Alma, Mo., finds himself promoted from a clerkship in the State Department at \$1860 a year to the position of confidential secretary to Governor-General Davis of the Philippine Islands at \$3900 a year. Governor Davis asked all the departments to submit candidates for the position and picked Mr. Heins after interviewing hundreds of applicants.

When notified of his appointment to the State Department in 1924, Mr. Heins wired back, "Can't come for two weeks; must take in the crops." He was then working on a farm in Iowa. He has a perfect record in the division of foreign service administration in the State Department.

INTERNATIONAL BELL FOUNDERS HOLD CONGRESS

One London Firm Said to Have Produced Since the War 2640 Tower Bells

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Delegates from the United States, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Italy, and Holland attended the dinner in connection with the twenty-sixth annual international foundry congress.

Sir John Dewrance, representing the Institute of British Foundrymen, spoke of the success of the international meeting and of the great influence of natural science and research in uniting the civilizations of the world.

Wesley Lambert, the chairman, referred to the value of 150 practical technical papers read to the congress during its sessions here. Lord Melchett, he said, wondered whether, with all the aid of modern research, they were now able to equal the bell mixtures of some of the old founders. Since the war one bell foundry alone, and within 12 miles of central London, he said, had produced 2640 church and tower bells varying in finished weight from 1½ tons to few pounds each, the total weight of the bells being about 1000 tons. Of these a considerable proportion were cast for overseas customers and the experts of all countries were agreed that for sweetness and perfection of tone they had never been equaled.

STUDEBAKER

WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDER OF EIGHTS

announces

another thrifty Eight of champion quality

The Dictator Eight

115 INCH WHEELBASE

\$1185

at the factory

Straight eight motor; 115-inch wheelbase; Hydraulic shock absorbers; Fore-shock front springs; One-piece steel-core steering wheel; Non-shatterable windshield; Adjustable steering wheel and front seats; Genuine mohair upholstery; Amplified-action 4-wheel brakes; Double-drop frame.

STUDEBAKER'S New Dictator Eight is precisely what you would expect of the Builder of Champions. The finest expression of modern motoring—a straight eight by Studebaker! Companion car to the World Champion President and the famous Commander. Champion quality at a low One-Price price—possible only because Studebaker builds more eight-cylinder cars than any other maker in the world.

The New Dictator Eight is a motor car of almost breath-taking beauty—gracefully low swung on the famous Studebaker double-drop frame, its color harmonies striking and distinctive, its exterior bright-work in lasting, glistening chromium.

In economy of fuel and oil this new eight rivals the thriftiest sixes. Performance is measurably more satisfying than any other car at its price has ever provided.

This New Dictator Eight was developed on Studebaker's Million-Dollar Proving Ground, by the same

brilliant group of engineers whose genius and research have endowed Studebaker cars with the ability to win and hold every official stock car speed and endurance record.

You who have always wanted a straight eight (and who has not?)—may now enjoy the silken smoothness of Studebaker straight eight power, the unhesitating traffic mastery of it, the flexibility and pick-up which it gives you. The economy of operation upon which you have insisted will be yours, along with low initial investment.

The new Dictator Straight Eight offers you today champion performance at a One-Price price utterly without parallel in motor history. Come in and see it—drive it—today!

STUDEBAKER MODELS AND PRICES

The President Eight	\$1785 to \$2575
The Commander Eight	1495 to 1675
The Commander Six	1350 to 1525
The Dictator Eight	1185 to 1435
The Erskine Six	860 to 1045

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"Studebaker Champions" Sunday Evening 10:15 to 10:45 Eastern Daylight Time—NBC Chain

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900 Commonwealth Ave.
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Studebaker Sales and Service at 3000 points throughout the United States.

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Authorized Sales and Service
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Tel. Kenmore 6312

Better Butter... Better Meals

This famous Better Butter... Fairmont's... will help you with your food planning. No other butter imparts quite the tastiness of Better Butter. So June-like in freshness... so sunny in appearance... so smacking of clover-blown fields! Ask for Fairmont's Better Butter, in the Red and Yellow package.

FAIRMONT'S Better Butter

At Your Grocery or Market

Other Fairmont Products Are: Better Eggs—Better Cheese—Better Poultry—Better Milk—Frozen Fresh Fruits—Fairmont's Delicacy Ice Cream.

EVERYONE LIKES MILK

flavored with a little sugar and half a teaspoonful of

BURNETT'S VANILLA

on your pantry shelf marks you as a person of discriminating taste. There is no substitute for the best.

OXFORD JOINS IN EDUCATION OF WELSH PEOPLE

Maes Yr Haf Managed by Committee Under Lead of Master of Balliol College

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Rhonda Valley, in South Wales, is one of the places that is bearing the brunt of the recent unprecedented depression in the coal trade, the staple industry of the locality.

When the depression began in 1926 the sympathy felt by certain philanthropically minded people in the locality led them to establish an educational settlement, Maes Yr Haf, in order to foster those higher interests of the people which were in grave danger of being submerged in the poverty and distress of the times.

Maes Yr Haf has recently become affiliated to the Educational Settlements Association, and it is managed by a committee under the chairmanship of the Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

The whole population of the valley is dependent on the coal industry. There is no variety in industrial life. The miner's horizon is formed by the tops of the bare hills which for so long have shut him away from the rest of the world, and his foreground is the narrow seam of coal at which he expects to spend at least four hours of the week between the ages of 14 and 70.

Trade Unionism Strong
In these circumstances trade unionism has been strong and has molded the ideas of the locality.

Philosophy classes, therefore, were popular from the first, but a more realistic bias was evident in the discussions. The first group to use Maes Yr Haf as its regular meeting was an adult school which had been formed during 1926. Two Oxford graduates came into residence as tutors for the first winter, and the program for the second winter consisted of a course in nineteenth century European history, followed by one on British colonial history.

A new and very successful development in recent months has been the promotion of a music club. For women, dressmaking and rug-making have been introduced and are popular. It is hoped to extend craft work because of its creative character. A country-dancing class for women has proved an immense success. Not the least of its merits perhaps has been that, in addition to the physical exercise it involves it has also encouraged the art of laughter. Some of the men have recently begged admittance and, as a mixed class, it promises equal success.

Links With Oxford
The fact that the chairman of the committee was the master of Balliol, and that the first two tutors were Oxford men, formed a strong connecting link with the university. Maes Yr Haf has accordingly given a welcome on more than one occasion to parties of Oxford undergraduates.



Just the colors for vacation frocks in

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

It's so important to look smart when vacationing . . . and the right shade of hosiery can help so much. Sustained or untanned . . . all Holeproof shades are unquestionably smart, for Lucile of Paris, one of the great French color and fashion authorities, creates them.

No. 2230—This is a popular everyday stocking . . . medium in weight, silk to the narrow merized hem, with reinforced foot, right in color because it comes in the smart Lucile-Paris shades, and right in price at \$1.50 at . . .

NOYES BROS.
127 Tremont Street, Boston



The CORA CHANDLER Shop
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. (Chandler's Corset Store)

who have spent week-ends in the neighborhood. Another field of educational interest is being opened up by the establishment of clubs where single men who are not in receipt of any income are being gathered together in local groups. Through these organizations one day's work a week at standard pay is provided for the men. They also get one free meal a day arranged by communal cooking at their club headquarters. The most valuable feature of this work is the attempt to renew in the men a sense of self-respect and a feeling that they are still useful to the community, by means of such activities as physical training, community singing, games and lectures.

Utility Merger Said to Involve Half a Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

Further wide-spread distribution and generation of power.

Details of the proposed consolidation of these organizations, with resultant savings in operating and management costs, and the purchase of equipment and materials and centralization of management and engineering activities should also effect economies to the benefit of consumer and stockholder alike, it was said.

While confirmation of the names of the companies involved was not available in financial circles, it was reported that the following units would be included in the new system: Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation, operating at Niagara Falls, and in western New York generally, with assets of more than \$221,000,000; Northeastern Power Corporation, operating in northern New York State, with assets of more than \$97,000,000; the Rockland Light & Power Company, operating in Rockland County and neighboring territory, with capital of more than \$16,500,000; Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, serving the Albany River territory between New York City and Albany, with assets in excess of \$29,000,000; Eastern States Power Corporation, a \$12,000,000 holding company owning securities in several of the above companies in substantial blocks.

AIRPLANES TAKE MAIL TO AND FROM LEVIATHAN
NEW YORK (AP)—An airplane successfully carried mail to and from the liner Leviathan when the ship, bound for River mouth and Southampton, was 60 miles off Ambrose Channel Lightship on June 12.

Two planes took part in the experiment. One, an amphibian, was equipped with radio and the other, piloted by Lieut. Commander George R. Pond and Lt. Van Rawlins, was suspended from it a long cable with a steel ball on the end. This ball, when the mail was picked up, was caught in a triangular canvas net which led it into a cup to which the mail sack was attached. The sack was catapulted at the moment the ball went into the cup.

WINNIPEG AIR MEETING PROVES BIG SUCCESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—With the object of bringing about a greater air-mindedness on the part of the Canadian public in general, the second annual aviation and aircraft exhibition was held in Winnipeg under the auspices of the Winnipeg Flying Club, and was a great success.

An international aspect was lent to the exhibition by the good will air tour of more than a score of planes from St. Paul, Minn., and other places in the northwestern states. In the aircraft exhibition, several United States airplane manufacturers participated.

WOMAN EX-GOVERNOR TO HELP DEMOCRATS

KINGSFORD, Tenn. (AP)—Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, said here that she would accept appointment by John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as director of activities of women, for the committee.

Mrs. Ross said she would complete a lecture tour within a few weeks and then go to Washington to take up her new duties.

Where Button Gwinnett Lived



Perhaps It Was Here That the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Whose Signature Is So Valuable, Pondered on the Results of His Action. It is on St. Catherine Island, Off the Coast Near Savannah, Ga.

Last of Georgia Coast Islands Passes Into Hands of Rich Men

St. Catherine's, Once Owned by Button Gwinnett, Signer of Declaration of Independence, Believed Saved From Spoliation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAVANNAH, Ga.—St. Catherine Island, near the city of Savannah, Ga., which has just been bought by James C. Willson of Louisville, Ky., and New York, C. M. Keyes of New York and Howard Coffin of Sapelo Island and Detroit, is about the last of that beautiful string of islands on the south Atlantic coast to go into the hands of those who will beautify it.

St. Catherine, Sapelo, Warsaw, and Ossabaw, each of considerable size and each isolated and yet in close reach of the mainland by telephone, water, or flying machine, have now passed into the hands of men of money and leisure who can afford to own and exploit them for their own delight and entertainment.

St. Catherine, the last to be bought at a figure something like \$1,000,000, is one of the most picturesque of the number. The purchase was made from the estate of Jacob J. Raders, who bought it in 1876 from Anna M. Rodriguez.

Plenty of Game on Island
Mr. Raders' family had kept the island intact until its purchase by the three buyers during the past few weeks. Many consider St. Catherine the most beautiful of all the islands on the chain that extends for several miles along the coast of Georgia. There are 23,000 acres on the island and most of it is high land. It is stocked with game of all kinds.

There are 12 miles of South Atlantic beach and numerous ponds and estuaries where fish abound and where wild ducks come by the thousands in the winter season. St. Catherine dates back to the days of the Indians who often went there to hunt and fish and camp. The Spaniards knew it as early as 1566 when they sent missionaries there to teach the Indians. The foundations of mission buildings erected by the Spaniards are still discernible. The Spaniards were very active from about 1566 to 1680.

Once Owned by Indian Premier
From dates estimated at from 1747 to 1765 Mary Musgrove, the Creek Indian Princess, lived on or near St. Catherine and she prevailed upon Malatche, the Creek Chief, to convey to her St. Catherine, Ossabaw and Sapelo Islands. "So long as the sun should shine and the waters run in the rivers."

Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, and whose signature is valuable because it is so scarce, had his attention attracted to the island and in 1765 he bought it from Mary Musgrove. He built a house upon it, which still stands and is habitable. It stands near Waldburg Creek and in its day it must have been one of the most commodious dwellings of this immediate vicinity.

Button Gwinnett, or his administrators, sold the island to the Waldburg and Johnson families, who used it for cotton growing and in other agricultural pursuits. The island passed through several hands until Mr. Raders secured it in 1876. It is anticipated the new owners will spend much money in putting modern conveniences on the island. One of the things that it will soon have will be a wide and adequate landing field for flying machines. Each of the new purchasers is a "flying" enthusiast. They believe firmly that the air is to furnish the field for the greatest advance in quick transportation methods the world has ever known, and they are going to fit out a section of St. Catherine to share in this development.

ALL ABOARD! The ACADIAN through Northern Maine to the Maritime Provinces

TAKE this fast train to Acadian Vacationlands. Speeding from North Station, Boston, at 3.30 p. m. (Standard Time) daily except Saturday and Sunday, "Pine Tree Acadian" makes travel to the Maritimes fast and delightful. Scheduled for busy men. All steel equipment, swift, smooth and safe. A fine train, to a restful land replete with wholesome recreation for the whole family.

Complete schedules on your Ticket Agents, or W. O. FRIGHT, General Passenger Agent, North Station, Boston.

BOSTON and MAINE MAINE CENTRAL CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN NATIONAL

average speed of 18 1/2 knots. A comparison has been made between this ship and two steamers fitted with quadruple expansion engines and of rather less tonnage. The figures show that the 30,000-ton Viceroy of India consumed 3321 tons of oil as against 4477 and 4636 tons of the oil-fired steamers. The consumption of oil per day was 53 tons as against 117 and 121 tons. The fuel consumption included an auxiliary electrical load of 900 kilowatts which operated the main engines, heating of swimming bath, ventilation, lighting, heating, and sanitary requirements.

Soviets Engage American Engineer

Arthur Davis to Have Charge of Huge Irrigation Project

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—Arthur Davis, a prominent American engineer, for 20 years chief engineer and director of the "reclamation service" of the United States and one of the leading organizers of irrigation there, arrived in Moscow on June 13.

Mr. Davis has been invited by the Soviet Union to act for two years as chief consultant engineer, to take charge of all irrigation in middle Asia which is the most important economic region, as cotton plantations are concentrated there. Formerly there was much waste through the mismanagement of irrigation works. Leading economic organizations here express great satisfaction at the arrival of Mr. Davis, expecting to make broad use of his knowledge and experience. Many American engineers are now working for the Soviet Union supervising, planning and building large factories, dams and electrical stations.

PRIZES ARE OFFERED FOR ART IN BRIDGES

NEW YORK—To arouse greater interest in the building of artistic bridges, the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., has adopted two plans, just announced from their headquarters here. The first calls for a cash prize to engineering and architectural students who offer the "most aesthetic solution of a theoretical bridge problem," and the second is the selection of the most artistic steel bridge erected during the last year.

Wolf Cubs to 'Howl' at Boy Scout Chief at International Jamboree in England

British Royalty Will Take Part in Several Sessions of 'Coming of Age' Gathering—Public Can Attend Camp Fires and Witness Afternoon Displays

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, at a luncheon here made public details of the International "Coming of Age" Boy Scout Jamboree at Arrow Park, Birkenhead, July 31, to August 12.

The Duke of Connaught, he said, will formally open the camp which is to bring together 50,000 boys from all parts of the world, and the Prince of Wales, Chief Scout for Wales and representing the King, will arrive the following day to attend the pageant of nations, Prince George, recently appointed Commodore of the Sea Scout branch, will be the next royal visitor, and will be present at a special display on Marine Lake. The Wolf Cubs also are to hold a great rally and receive the Chief Scout with the "grand howl."

On the first Sunday the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Chief Scout are to take part in a massed thanksgiving service, at which music will be conducted by Sir Walford Davis. The camp will be open to the public daily for a small fee. Every afternoon attractive displays will be given and every evening the public can attend the camp fire, "sing songs" taking place at each of the eight sub-camps.

The camp market will provide shops of all descriptions including those selling articles produced by scouts of the various countries. A special scout paper, the "Daily Arrow," containing latest pictures and news will be published. Boy Scout interpreters known as "cousins" will be available to overcome language difficulties.

During the second week an important two-day international conference will be held at which delegates of 42 nations will discuss scouting problems. For those Scouts arriving before or staying after the jamboree, Empress Hall, Earls Court, London, has been engaged.

FRENCH KEEPING FARM MACHINE TRADE AT HOME

Imports Greatly Reduced by Tariff—American Plants Employ French Staffs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Agricultural machinery for France today is largely made in France. It used to come from the United States before the World War. The situation has entirely changed: imports have decreased by 73 per cent and exports have increased by 80 per cent. Americans as a result are now opening up companies in France and employing French personnel.

Agriculture is, of course, the leading industry of France, it being estimated that 95 per cent of land is either subject to agricultural exploitation or covered with forest. A peculiar aspect of the farms is that they are on an average very small; in fact, no other European country has its farmlands apportioned, relatively, among so many of its inhabitants.

Another interesting aspect—which bears, too, on the question of agricultural machinery—is the extreme changeableness of the character of the country. In motoring from north to south of France, for example, the appearance changes with the passing of every few hours.

While the American agricultural machinery dominated the French market, account was not taken of the unusual conditions in France. American machinery was made for large tracts of land and a fairly uniform type of soil. The Frenchman liked his scythe better, in many cases, because he could cut close to the ground, whereas the American mowing machine left several inches of stalk standing.

The war taught the French many things, and one of them was the advantage of modern agricultural machinery to farming generally. Having to rely more on their own initiative, they started building up their own industry. It was then that they realized the value of protective tariffs.

In point of fact, however, the

Americans have managed to win back some of the lost ground by establishing companies of their own with French personnel and bearing French names. The American companies are turning out American products, but with a more attentive eye to the very special needs of the French farmer.

Committee Makes Recommendations on Manitoba Issue

Question of Natural Resources Transfer to the Province Is Reported to Commons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—What it terms "a final settlement between the Dominion and the province," the Royal Commission appointed last July to investigate the transfer of Manitoba's natural resources from federal to provincial control has recommended the following financial readjustments:

(1) The payment in cash by the Dominion to Manitoba of \$4,584,212.49 as the balance due for past arrears. (2) The payment in Manitoba of \$552,500 annually, from now on, until the population of the Province reaches 800,000. (3) Increase in this annual payment to \$750,000 when the population of Manitoba reaches 800,000. (4) Finally when the population attains the figure of 1,200,000, an increase in the amount payable annually to Manitoba to \$1,125,000, this amount is to remain unchanged thereafter.

The report is signed by Judge W. F. A. Turgeon, chairman of the commission, and by T. A. Crerar and C. M. Bowman, the other two commissioners.

The report which was tabled by the Prime Minister will not be discussed by Parliament this session.

FIRST DISTILLER OF COAL HONORED

Memorial Near Glasgow for Dr. James Young

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—A memorial has been arranged to Dr. James Young, Glasgow savant, who in 1850 took out the first patent for the low temperature distillation of coal, and so became the pioneer of an industry now regarded as a prime factor in the revitalization of the British coal fields.

The memorial plaque is to be erected at Glenboig, near Glasgow—a few miles from Dr. Young's original plant 70 years ago—where the largest low temperature coal distillation plant in the world is now being constructed for the Bussey Company. Dr. Young's discoveries included a method of making sodium stannate and a process for preventing the rusting of iron ships, which was adopted by the navy.

VENEZUELA DISAVOWS RAID ON WILLEMSTAD

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Beelarets Von Blokland has been officially advised that the Government of Venezuela disavows the raid of 500 Venezuelan rebels upon Willemstad, Curacao, on June 8.

Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (Batavia Petroleum Company) at The Hague has received telegrams from Willemstad which show that the recent raid was plotted months ago by workmen employed in various parts of the island.

PEOPLE OF SAAR REFUSE FRENCH FOR CHILDREN

German Population Chided for What Is Called 'Un-reasoning Attitude'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—One might have thought that the inhabitants of the Saar District, which is administered by a League of Nations Commission, would, however much they disliked being kept in tutelage, have taken the opportunity of letting their children learn French in the primary schools of the territory.

Not a bit of it. Although the German children have been offered free and optional instruction in French, their parents are determined that in the present political circumstances such teaching should be refused.

The High Commission in its latest report gently takes the German population to task for adopting what it considers is an unreasonable attitude on their part. It points out that in a territory where the relations between two neighboring peoples are peculiarly frequent and varied, a knowledge of two languages ought to constitute an economic advantage and an intellectual asset.

Moreover, the Commission explains that the teaching of French is exclusively in the hands of German teachers and is based on a written specially for the district in a tone of absolute neutrality. In fact, there is no danger of German children forgetting their own language in taking French instruction in the schools.

But the argument of the Governing Commission will fall on rocky ground, for the German population in the Saar mean to leave no stone unturned to make it plain to the League of Nations that they want to be quit of the Commission and return to their own Fatherland. This they will have an opportunity of doing in 1935, when a plebiscite will be taken. But it is felt by many that it would make for better relations between France and Germany if a vote were taken as soon as possible.

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MODERN SERVICE

Mail orders filled in all of the following colors while they last. Size 8 1/2-9-9 1/2-10-10 1/2.

SUN TAN	DARK TANS	1.25
Sandust	Naive	
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LIGHT NUDE*	MEDIUM GRAY	
Allure	Evenglow	
French Nude	DARK GRAY	
Breeze	Light Gun Metal	
Mistery	Dark Gun Metal	

One of the greatest stockings of the year.
Every pair perfect.
Every pair full-fashioned.
Every pair first quality.
Pure dyed silk, well over the knee.
Eight strand of Japan silk—made on a 42 gauge machine.
Four-inch lisle welt and lisle sole.
Step-up toe block.

THIRD FLOOR

*Original prices were first early season prices. In many instances dresses have been reduced more than once; the last reduced price now represents but a small fraction of their original price.

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Sports Clothes for Holiday Wear

Of special interest are—
Two smart styles in jersey dresses. In colors and white—all sizes, \$10.75.
Gay printed silks and washable silk dresses, \$16.50.
White coats—two styles, silk lined, basket weave, \$16.50.
Sweaters in wool, wool and rayon, and lisle and rayon. Crew and V-neck, with or without sleeves. Prices of our sweaters range from \$1.50 to \$5.75.

Third Floor.

The CORA CHANDLER Shop
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through Northern Maine to the Maritime Provinces

TAKE this fast train to Acadian Vacationlands. Speeding from North Station, Boston, at 3.30 p. m. (Standard Time) daily except Saturday and Sunday, "Pine Tree Acadian" makes travel to the Maritimes fast and delightful. Scheduled for busy men. All steel equipment, swift, smooth and safe. A fine train, to a restful land replete with wholesome recreation for the whole family.

Complete schedules on your Ticket Agents, or W. O. FRIGHT, General Passenger Agent, North Station, Boston.

BOSTON and MAINE MAINE CENTRAL CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN NATIONAL



Pink Bicycles
supplements daily your road service of the Gull

CHINA TO ALLOW NEW EXPEDITION IN GOBI DESERT

Shipment of Fossils Found
by Andrews Expedition
Is Also Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP) — Permission for Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews to conduct another expedition into the Gobi desert region of China and for the shipment of the fossils and other objects collected in his 1928 expedition will be given by the Chinese Government.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese minister at Washington, has made public the decision of the Chinese Government after the question had been discussed with him by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at the request of Dr. H. Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, under whose auspices the Andrews expeditions have been conducted.

At the same time, in order to promote research knowledge, the Chinese Government has given orders that some 25 cases of fossils, collected during the 1928 expedition and which have been held up in China, be allowed to be shipped to New York.

PEKING, China.—Fossils and other objects of natural scientific interest collected by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews during his expedition into the Gobi desert last year, have been held in this country as the result of a disagreement between Dr. Andrews and the Chinese Society for the Preservation of Cultural Objects.

The society, which has the support of the Nanking Government, required the explorer to permit some of its members and students to accompany him on the expedition, as a condition for permission to carry on the exploration. Dr. Andrews made a Chinese scholar co-director of the expedition, paying the costs himself, and agreed to take two Chinese students back to the United States and pay the expense of their two years' study at the American Museum of Natural History.

The society then demanded that all fossils which they considered important be left in China. Dr. Andrews offered to give them any duplicates which the expedition found, but the Chinese were unwilling to accept this offer as they desired to have their own experts, rather than Americans, decide which fossils would be retained. The result was that Dr. Andrews was not allowed to take a large part of his material with him when he returned to the United States.

Similar demands regarding joint Chinese participation in his expedition to Chinese Turkestan were made of Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, in 1926. He took Chinese students with him voluntarily on his expedition this spring.

**S. AUSTRALIA SEEKS
TO SAVE OPOSSUM**
Gun Licenses Are Taboo, and
Nature Lovers Rejoice

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Nature lovers are jubilant over the action of the government in protecting opossums by not issuing any gun licenses this year. It is the best news they have had for some time. No licenses are likely to be granted for a year at least and when renewed their scope will be severely limited.

Last year thousands of opossums were lost by the gun. Owing to the devastation by hunters, the open season was closed after three months. Capt. S. A. White, the noted Australian nature lover, says he hopes it will be a long, long time before hunters are allowed to take opossums for commercial purposes. The animal, he says, has sweet and gentle habits and endears itself to all by its quaint habits and affectionate disposition. Unfortunately, it possesses a fur of wonderful durability and elegance which is its undoing.

"We Australians," Captain White urges, "should take heed of what has happened in other lands where these fur animals have been lost for all time. There is no doubt a day of remorse will come to us. Let us by our influence and persuasion make a mighty effort to save our lovely little marsupial friend."

Simplicity Marks Mode of Youthful College President

Hutchins Speaks Freely as in
Classroom in Address at
University of Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO — An athletic, black-haired young man, four years ago a graduate, mounted the pulpit of the great chapel of the University of Chicago and delivered the commencement address to several hundred men and women receiving the higher academic degrees.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president-elect, thus made his first formal address to the university he will head next autumn. All the solemnity that surrounded him only served to accentuate the youth of the Yale dean whom the faculty style the "newly chosen leader." Although he, too, wore the black gown, his appearance suggested the football hero rather than the academician.

Yet he was strikingly free from any hint of self-consciousness because of being widely heralded as the youngest president of a major university in the land. In the imposing structure, filled to capacity with professors, alumni, candidates for masters' and doctors' degrees and their guests, Dr. Hutchins spoke as freely and as easily as he might in a classroom.

Many were wondering what could be the new President's attitude to the educational problem of the institution. He set about to tell them.

"A university is a community of scholars," he said. "If young men and women wish to associate themselves with the scholars, they must do so on the scholars' terms."

Failure to take this stand, he held, was responsible for the whole system of required attendance, course grades, credit hours and all rigidities of the curriculum.

GERMAN MILLERS TOURING AMERICA

WINNIPEG, Man.—A party of seven of the leading millers of Germany are on a tour of the American continent for the purpose of studying the grain methods used by Canada and the United States. While in Winnipeg, the party visited the Grain Exchange, paying particular attention to the grading system and the tests which measure the protein content and milling quality of Canadian wheat.

Canadian wheat is the only one produced in the world of sufficiently high quality to please foreign millers of high grade flour, said Gustav Markuth, of Mecklenburg, who is the owner of Germany's largest flour mills.

WINNIPEG HEATING FOUND SUCCESSFUL

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg's experiment in inaugurating a central steam heating plant, serving the downtown section, has been entirely successful, it is indicated by J. G. Glasco, manager of city hydro system. In fact, extensions will be necessary again for next season, and it is proposed to ask ratepayers to ratify a money by law at the next civic election. The plant's requirements in the next five years, Mr. Glasco has reported to the city council, will mean an expenditure of another \$1,000,000.

They Know How to Co-operate



Left to Right—Robert C. Graham, Joseph B. Graham and Ray A. Graham, Who Put Graham-Paige Plant on Paying Basis.

Grahams, Three Musketeers of the Automobile Business

Joe, Bob and Ray Started Together, Succeeded
Together and Each Keeps Up His End

DETROIT, Mich. — When the clowns of the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus went through their antics among the machines of one of the big automobile factories of Detroit, that was something new in "big tops" for Pierrot and his band.

It was something new for the employees of the Graham-Paige plant, too, yet hardly surprising since "Joe, Bob and Ray," the three Graham Brothers, took over the management. There's no telling what this triumvirate will do.

One gets an idea; the other two help carry it out. In this case it happened that the circus was Robert Graham's happy thought. With fraternal esprit de corps, the others backed him up; the three hired the whole circus for an entire day for the benefit of their employees.

Because of their devotion to each other the Graham brothers are being spoken of as the Three Musketeers of the automobile world. "All for one and one for all" might be their slogan. Their record for family harmony is a match for that of the seven Fisher Brothers, makers of automobile bodies, whom Detroit also claims. Yet strikingly individual by nature are Joe, Bob and Ray, as they are affectionately called by many. Joe is known as the production man, Bob as the salesman and Ray as the financier. They don't concern themselves with each other's fields.

Each Runs His Own End
A visitor whom Bob, the salesman brother, was showing about the plant asked him what kind of floor covering it was that had there.

"Oh, it's something Joe uses," was the answer. Managing the plant is J. B.'s business.

Bob likes to sell so many cars that Joe can't keep up with him filling orders, they say. Joe tries to turn out cars so fast that Bob has to hustle to sell them.

As for Ray, he has so many novel ideas Joe says "it would take about 25 Graham brothers to carry them all out."

An efficiently run 5000-acre dairy farm back in his Hoosier homeland is one of Robert Graham's hobbies. The three brothers own it jointly. Robert Graham maintains a residence in Washington, Ind., his old home town, and often visits the domain to watch the progress of his dairy herds and the cheese factories. The other brothers also revisit Washington from time to time.

Robert is the out-door man, fond of yachting, swimming, fishing. Ray likes good horses. And Joseph? Any one you ask will reflect a minute and answer, "Why, I guess his hobby is work."

The Grahams like to live near each other. Three neighboring apartments in Detroit are the homes of Robert, Joseph and of their mother, Mrs. Z. F. Graham. Ray lives in New York, but when the vacation season comes all four households are united. Midsummer finds each family in a home of its own in Conway, Mich., where there are four Graham houses. In mid-winter they open four homes in Miami Beach, Fla.

Their mother lives close to her sons yet under her own roof. It might be mother's influence that keeps the boys together, but an old family servant seemed to think it was the father's, the late Ziba F. Graham, of Washington, Ind., "Yes, suh, he was."

Ray, who for business reasons lives in New York, shares Robert's fondness for the soil. As a youth he thought he was going to be a farmer, took a B. S. degree in agriculture at the University of Illinois and proceeded to undertake the management of the Graham land. Had his brother not needed him in another enterprise, Ray might be a country gentleman today instead of a New York slammer.

In their recreations, the brothers are characteristically individual.

Burkhardt's

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Haberdashery and Clothing
for Summer.

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8-10-12 East Fourth Street
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"The Cabin on the Hill"

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Open for the Season
Friday, June 14

Daily from Noon till Midnight

PILGRIM ORCHESTRA



June! Now, if ever
come perfect days—days
when sons and daughters
are graduating and getting
outfitted for camp, country, colleges
and careers.

And what is so rare as a perfect
though practical graduation gift? We
suggest Chilton Twice-the-Ink Pens—
they're so new, so fascinatingly simple,
so utterly modern! Each size has
ink-capacity for now stop writing
at least double that of other pens.
Among lady-size pens, Chiltons
hold three to five times as much
ink as others. Handsome pens,
too!

Chilton twice the ink pen

ALL Chilton Pens
hold Twice-the-Ink or
more. Made in all
sizes and pen-points,
mottled, jade and
leather-covered pen-
points sets, de luxe
desk-sets up to \$30.

Chilton
Twice the Ink
Pen

GIVE CHILTON PENS TO GRADUATES! No
levers, buttons, springs or presser-bars to steal
ink-space! A Chilton pen-barrel pulls out like
a telescope. When you push this back in place,
air confined in the barrel squeezes the over-size
ink-sae flat... ready to suck up at least Twice-
the-Ink. Chilton Pen Co., 287 Columbus
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The EASE of Ironing

The electric iron has simplified home ironing—made it pleasant, convenient—a thing to be done in the housewife's spare time. Electric irons are handy, economical and efficient, and the new automatic heat regulators found on the latest models make ironing more rapid and easier than ever before. Merely attach your iron to the nearest convenience outlet (wall plug) and it is ready to work for you at an instant's notice.

Rely Upon
Your Electrician

Your Electrical Dealer has irons in various sizes to meet your needs for various types of ironing work. He will be glad to show you a model that is dependable in operation... and remember that he knows appliances from years of experience... consult him on all your electrical requirements... Rely upon Your Electrician!

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GREAT JUNE EVENT
For Men, Young Men, Boys

The sale thousands of men have been waiting for—offering guaranteed Morse values at great reductions to celebrate 77 years of progress. Suits, hats, furnishings, sports wear—outstanding in quality and smartness.

Thousands of Morse
Higher Priced Suits
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Including Hundreds of 2-Trouser Blue
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BOSTON

Uptown Store
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Store
Adams Sq.

KANSAS EXPECTS FAMILY FARMS TO CURB CHAINS

Hopes to Avoid 'Hired Man Problem' Foreseen in Corporation Farming

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Visions of a remobilized army of migratory farm workers such as annually swept over the wheat belt, sometimes 150,000 strong, before the "combine" came into use, deter agricultural economists and sociologists from accepting so-called corporation farming as a panacea for the middle West's farm problem.

Rather, authorities here voice the conviction that larger farms, efficiently run by competent individual owners and their families, will dominate the next cycle of American agriculture.

Reports that acres farmed under corporation management in Kansas, Iowa, and elsewhere are turning up satisfying dividends, as this economic experiment gets a toehold in the wheat belt, have raised the question, What about the welfare of the hired man who gets only 90 days' work in a season under corporation farming?

Social Problem Foreseen

Students of the subject at the Kansas State Agricultural College, in the heart of the winter wheat empire, foresee a serious labor and social problem should recent predictions be fulfilled that this type of farming may ultimately predominate in this region.

Before the advent of the combined harvester-thresher, hardly a decade ago, the seasonal demands for labor in the wheat belt approximated that anticipated from a general adoption of corporation methods, declares R. M. Green, professor of agricultural economics.

An army of migratory labor descended upon the western extremity of the wheat belt at the start of the harvest in May and followed the ripening grain through the Dakotas and Canada in late summer. It was virtually a 90-day labor invasion attended by social and economic conditions which few people here desire to see restored.

A movement toward large, independently owned and operated farms

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HANAN & SON

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Crane's

SINCE 1801

Fine Writing Papers

are among the extensive assortment offered for your selection

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

is noted and favored by Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics.

Home Advantages Stressed

"The home advantages of the farm," he said, "the wholesome employment for farm boys and girls and the vast proportion of the family living that comes from the farm present advantages to the individual owner and operated farm of which the corporation farm cannot easily and readily avail itself. These factors, it seems, are effectively preventing the displacement of the family farms by corporation farms."

Where corporation farms have been formed, in many cases it has been an extreme means of relieving distressed conditions due to farm failures and foreclosures during the depression period following the World War. Dr. Grimes points out. He doubts that chain farms will ever become of any great importance in the aggregate.

"On the other hand," he says, "the movement toward large farms, owned by individual farmers on individually owned and operated farms is getting under way. It is not a movement toward more men per farm, but a movement toward more farm per man. Increased use of power in farming is one of the chief causes of it. It is an expansion in the size of the family farm."

Favorable consequences from this movement are seen by Dr. Grimes. It means fewer farms, he points out, and fewer farm people. Those who remain are more prosperous and are potentially better customers of stores, banks and other urban institutions.

Jews in Palestine Keeping Pentecost

Settlers on Esdraelon Plain Bring First Fruits to Jewish National Fund

JERUSALEM.—The celebration of the Jewish Pentecost, associated for many centuries with the giving of the Mosaic law on the fiftieth day after the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, is simultaneously being reported with the return of the Jews to agricultural pursuits in Palestine, to the primary celebration of the completion of harvest, and the offering of first fruits.

All the Jewish settlements on Esdraelon Plain are preparing to bring the first fruits of the fields on Sunday next to three central points, where they will be offered to the Jewish National Fund.

U. S. FARMERS MIGRATE TO CANADIAN PRAIRIES

WINNIPEG, Man.—Unsatisfactory farm conditions in the United States are resulting in the migration of a great many farmers to Canada, declared C. A. Van Scoy, superintendent of colonization for the Canadian Pacific Railway. A considerable increase in the movement of former United States farmers toward Canada is noticed, Mr. Van Scoy reported.

In California, he said, there are many former Canadians who are desirous of returning to the Dominion. The climate in that State is all that is reported to be, but there is difficulty in obtaining employment, he said.

OIL MAN GIVES \$200,000

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia. (AP)—Col. Robert W. Stewart of Chicago, former chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has given \$200,000 to Coe College here for a memorial library in honor of his father and mother, Harry M. Gage, president of the college, announced.

PERUVIAN FLIERS KEEP ON

SAN SALVADOR (AP)—Carlos Martinez Pintillo and Carlos Zegarra, Peruvian aviators, who are making a good-will flight from New York to Lima, arrived here June 12 from Guatemala City.

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325 MAIN STREET
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Summer Bird Colony Reported on Hand; Busy on Family Affairs

Feathered Tourists Have Paid Night's Lodging With a Song and Little Friends of Other Years Are Settled for Season of Nests and Baths and Fledglings

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

HOW quietly and withal how unostentatiously do our feathered friends of the summer slip into their accustomed haunts. We have no knowledge of their arrival until all at once the selfsame trees and shrubs where they have sung to us perhaps for many seasons again become vocal with their notes.

Last evening as I was strolling down our quiet street toward the mail box at the corner, the vociferous exclamations of the preacher bird, the red-eyed vireo, broke upon my ear so familiarly that for some time I heard his emphatic arguments with no intimation that I had not heard his voice since last August. He was announcing his arrival. So accustomed do we become to the familiar bird notes, so much do they become a part of the season's accompaniment that like the sunshine and the blue sky, we take them for granted; and are scarcely aware of their presence.

Despite the cold, late season the tide of migration has had its full and just now the last arrivals have put in their appearance, the signal that the tide has ceased to flow. For two or three days the tiny warblers, black-poll warblers have been heard—the sure signal that the last arrival is here.

Never have we been so favored with bird song as we were during May. Many northern travelers looked in upon us for a few days, halting for food and shelter, before winging their northward way. White-crowned and white-throated sparrows, foxglove sparrows, blue jays, and brown—the fox sparrow—all charming us with a snatch of their delicious songs. The thrushes come through, hermit, silent as a shadow, olive-backed, very, and wood thrush, the latter singing for a few days from the thick shrubbery at the back of the fish pool. How woody and altogether delightful are these little birds in their plain brown suits. They bring to our door the charm of the northern forests where in midsummer we hear them in their favorite nesting haunts among the swamps of spruce and fir which border our little valley in Maine.

For a moment their presence and their notes quiet transport us and again we are in the deep wilderness where in other days, they were our constant companion. Like a familiar fragrance, bird notes momentarily lift one out of his present environment to carry him perhaps hundreds of miles to some quiet spot where leisure hours have been made happy by the presence of these woodland minstrels.

Regular Tenants

Most of the visiting migrants have now moved on, yet we have an unusually large variety of summer dwellers on our place, or close at hand. A pair of dainty chickadees drilled a deep hole in the heart of a dead pear tree back of the chicken house, which the gardener omitted to remove last fall, and they are rearing their young in this safe retreat. In consequence we hear their silvery notes at all hours of the day, those two delicious "sweetheart" notes which John Burroughs pronounced, the sweetest sound in nature. The wrens come in due season and this year are tenants in a neighbor's attractive house. While we hear their songs regularly, yet we are still hoping that for the next brood they will, as they did last year, come to our wren house, set safely in a tall pear tree close by the cottage.

Orioles came early and now are swinging their nest from the tall elm tree. As I write the male is calling from ash tree just over my head his clear martial notes piercing the noonday stillness of a day of summer heat although the calendar says

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perched on the top of a low peach tree just above the grape arbor. A parakeet—with many shades of green, and a brilliant red crest. And in our garden! But seeking is believing. There he was, blinking in the bright sunlight and gently snapping his bill. Manifestly, an escaped bird! So tame was he that for some time we stood within a few feet of him but when the bird was brought with the thought of capturing him, with an angry protest he flew to a safe perch on a tall plum tree where he remained until toward evening. We know not of his going or coming. But obviously when "green birds" with red topknots are found in one's garden, great care should be taken as to the display of one's skepticism when birds even with rainbow color are described. Like Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, one may upon investigation find that the most unexpected visitor has arrived, clad in as many colors as prevailed in Joseph's traditional coat.

Canadian Pools Win Legal Victory

Court Holds Wheat Concerns Are Not Subject to Tax Assessment

WINNIPEG, Man.—Deductions made by the wheat pool from payments to its members, to be set aside for elevator and commercial reserves and for operating expenses, are not subject to assessment by the Dominion Government. This was the effect of a ruling handed down by the exchequer court at Ottawa, when the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Ltd., appealed against the assessment of the Minister of National Revenue in 1925 and 1926, totaling more than \$400,000.

The Manitoba and Alberta wheat pools are just as much interested in this matter as the Saskatchewan officials, and there is gratification in the wheat pool headquarters in Winnipeg at the result of the appeal. The judgment held that the deductions were temporary loans made by the farmers in the pool, and were not gains or profits within the meaning of the act.

The reserve funds which would have been affected by the assessment, now total \$21,000,000 for the three provincial pools, and it is expected, will be increased to more than \$30,000,000 before the end of this year.

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American Coast-to-Coast Hook-Up Listens In to Canadian Program

Toronto Highland Band Accompanies Canadian Soprano in Singing of "Star-Spangled Banner"—Premier of Ontario Speaks to Millions

TORONTO, Ont.—Another stone was added to the solid foundations of international good will, built in the past 100 years by Canada and United States, when the first international broadcast from a Canadian station was carried from coast to coast on the Columbia Broadcasting System and in Canada by the Trans-Canada Broadcasting Company.

With Station CKGW, at Toronto, as key station, the band of the 48th Highlanders, one of Canada's oldest regiments, under the direction of Capt. John Slater, played patriotic airs of both nations, and Mme. Jeanne Dusseau, one of Canada's leading sopranos, was the guest artist. For the first time in history a big hook-up, originating in Canada, has been carried into the homes of millions of Americans from their own local stations.

"Such is the magic of radio," said R. W. Ashcroft, manager of the Trans-Canada Broadcasting Company, after CKGW had signed off. "Millions have never heard us speak, but tonight those millions had the intimate introduction to the sister nation on wings of song. Did it seem strange to hear a Canadian soprano singing the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' accompanied by a Highland band? Somehow it now seems peculiarly fitting that racial bitterness of 100 years ago should be so completely submerged that a Canadian could sing a song born in war between the two nations, with the feeling that Madame Dusseau put into it tonight.

"The time is not far distant," continued Mr. Ashcroft, "when the men in the Australian bush or on the South Africa veldt or the Argentine pampas will be able to regale himself by listening to opera and music conveyed to him over the air from New York, or London, or Paris, or Vienna."

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—A century of peace between the United States and Canada were commemorated by G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, in the first address broadcast

from this country on a hook-up of American radio stations. "Neighbors we are by decree of nature," said the Premier, "but we are more than neighbors. Side by side we live and work out our destiny in mutual confidence and respect. No forts or guns menace our frontiers; no sleepless sentries patrol them. Only the forces necessary for internal security and order are maintained and only the rivalry of peaceful industry is tolerated."

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FACTORY SITES ALONG RAILWAY LINES DWINDLE

Communities Urged to Conserve Available Frontage for Best User

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—Popular opinion to the contrary, the amount of desirable industrial acreage contiguous to railroad lines in the United States is limited, and unless corrective action is taken to offset damaging influences the time will come when it will be difficult for an industry to obtain a satisfactory location in the most attractive and desirable industrial areas.

This is the view held by G. E. Fetterman, industrial agent of the eastern region of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has just issued a pamphlet in which he discusses the important and fundamental factors involved in the conservation of industrial acreage.

"All unimproved land along the railroads in the environs of cities and towns is not potential industrial acreage," he says. "Much of it does not qualify as an economic site for a factory when the careful business man applies the rigid tests. The available industrial acreage is not only limited but constantly dwindling, due to the natural growth of industry coupled with the fact that little new rail mileage is being built."

"The wasteful or misdirected use of railroad frontage is no general that it can no longer be regarded as a natural development. If it were confined to small areas, adverse criticism would have to be tempered with reason, based on a full knowledge of the underlying conditions, but when large tracts are devoted to playgrounds, athletic fields, community centers, armories, and institutions, the foresight of those responsible for the issuing of building permits or special licenses, certainly is open to question."

"Above all a chamber of commerce should not allow the development of industrial acreage to work out its own salvation. All too frequently chambers of commerce, in their eagerness to obtain new industries, fail to consider whether the small site preferred by a new industry may not adversely affect the logical de-

velopment of a much larger area of land. "If industry cannot develop in depth it will, of course, follow the railroad line of way. This is likely to prove embarrassing, if nothing more, to smaller communities. The industrial development of a narrow strip of land along a railroad, entailing a far-flung extension of water, gas, sewer and power facilities, imposes an unnecessarily heavy burden upon the community. On the contrary, development in depth is relatively much cheaper."

Mr. Fetterman urges American communities to take stock of their industrial situations before it is too late. Zoning systems, he says, are undeniably good as far as they go, but they fall in one important respect. "For example," he says, "a district is designated for heavy manufacturing, but the internal development of the district is usually permitted to proceed much like Topsy grew. Without a preconceived plan and without centralized supervision, undesirable conditions will inevitably be the result."

"Communities that are squandering their valuable available railroad frontage will awaken some day to a full realization of their plight and the impossibility of effecting any improvement at that late day."

Patent Medicine Frauds Attacked

Federal Trade Board Making
Publishers Co-Defendants in
Suits to Stop 'Fake Ads'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The efforts of the Federal Trade Commission to stamp out patent medicine frauds and to eliminate their advertisements in magazines and newspapers of the Nation were described at the fourteenth annual session of the National Association of Purchasing Agents here, by William E. Humphrey of Washington, a member of the commission.

"Hereafter," said Mr. Humphrey, "all publishers and advertising agencies that carry the class of advertisements I have described must be prepared to defend themselves before the Federal Trade Commission and the bar of public opinion."

"Fabulous sums are being spent for certain patent medicines, beauty creams and anti-fat concoctions. More than \$500,000,000 annually is stolen from the credulous by such methods."

Publishers should be made the co-defendants with such advertisers and this procedure will be followed in the future, Mr. Humphrey declared. Within the last three weeks the commission has instituted court action against 200 advertisers and publishers of this type, he added. More than 1500 delegates from 48 states, Canada and Mexico attended the convention.

CHILEANS PLAN RADIO PLANT TO MARK PEACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Chileans here have just started a movement to build by popular subscription, a powerful broadcasting station atop the cliffs of Morro, Arica, as a tribute of good will toward their Peruvian neighbors, according to an announcement made at the Consulate-General of Chile in New York.

It was characterized as the first move that has been made to show the world that the 46-year-old controversy, known as the Tacna-Arica dispute, has been ended for all time through the successful mediation of President Hoover.

Rare Old Deerfield Buildings Prepare to Be Visited by Public



THE FRARY HOUSE IN DEERFIELD

Houses Dating Back to 1685, Rich in Tradition of Colonial Days, Open Their Doors to Aid Saving of Antiquities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DEERFIELD, Mass.—Three buildings in this village to which still cling historic strands dating as far back as 1685 are being opened to the public this week and the admission fees to be devoted to the community center, the Village Room.

The first of these to be opened, June 11 to 15, is the restored Old Indian House, which sheltered early settlers from Indian attacks and has recently been reproduced with a clever adherence to the original combined with an application of modern comforts.

The original Indian House, built in 1686 by Ensign John Sheldon, and serving as a home and a tavern during a period of a century and a half, was among the most famed buildings in the settlement. It stood for 144 years, through 1704, when Hertel de Rouville with his French and Indian allies marched on the village to destroy the village.

Took Away Prisoners
They came through snow and ice, climbed the palisade behind John Sheldon's house, and surprising the village, marched away with 111 captives.

The house was "bricked" and tenoned, without a single nail in its entire structure and with no plaster on its interior walls. The new Indian house, built in the same manner, is a faithful copy of the original, with its "plaster" room paneling, some of which was made from material brought from the old North Station in Boston.

The only new feature is that modern home-building and home-making devices have been cleverly concealed, in certain instances, in the colonial setting. Radiators are concealed by hand-carved chests, electric

switchboards are ingeniously hidden by gun closets. What appear as piecupoards are sheathed with cedar and used to protect furs and fabrics.

A chimney 10 feet square rests on a stone base and has fireplaces on three sides. The massive oak mantels and huge ovens have been restored to give the semblance of an early period. Modern insulating material has been used to replace brick to some extent. The outside is clad in the same manner as the first house, and stained a dark brown.

Frary House Open June 15
On June 14 and 15 the oldest house in town, Frary House, will be open to the public, the admission price of \$1 being turned over to the Village Room fund.

This house was built by Samson, son of John and Prudence Frary of Dedham, before the streets of the town had been laid out. With his neighbors Samson was driven away during King Philip's War, but returned before 1685. It is thought, and built the house. In 1784 the house was sold, enlarged and used as a tavern.

Miss C. Alice Baker, sixth in descent from Samson Frary, bought and intelligently restored the house in 1890, and today it remains one of the most historically interesting buildings in the town.

The First Church, which is also open, was built in 1824. On its spire is one of Shem Drowne's roosters, and in it is a high mahogany pulpit and square pew.

At the Village Room, refreshments

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GEORGIA LOOKS FOR SIMPLICITY IN GOVERNMENT

Several Commissions Study-
ing Plans for Co-ordina-
tion and Betterment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTA, Ga.—Careful study of the state's governmental problems is being made by several special commissions appointed recently by Gov. L. G. Hardman, including the Commission on the Reorganization of the Administration System in Georgia, the Highway Commission and the Commission on Education, each of which is to make definite recommendations to the approaching Legislature.

The Commission on the Reorganization of the Administrative System in Georgia, of which Ivan Allen of Atlanta is chairman, has under consideration what is known as the "State plan," proposed by Sam J. Slate, State Auditor.

Mr. Slate in a series of lectures at the Institute of Public Affairs in the summer of 1928 at the University of Georgia brought out that Georgia has about 90 boards, offices, commissions, etc., which are for the most part independent of each other and overlap, and advocated that these be consolidated into 16 departments, with a director at the head of each. He estimated that this would save the State from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The Georgia League of Women Voters has actively supported the "State plan," and given it state-wide publicity, and it has received fine support from the press.

The commission consists of 17 members, nine of whom are members of the Legislature. The short ballot theory will probably be accepted, it is stated, by the commission, and the "State plan" will be the basis for study.

The Highway Commission will recommend to the General Assembly the submission of a \$100,000,000 bond issue for the construction of

state highways, and 5-cent tax on gasoline in place of the present 4-cent tax.

A state-wide educational campaign in the interest of the highway bond issue, sponsored by a joint committee for highway bonds and proposed by the Highway Commission and the County Commissioners Association of Georgia, has been successfully put into effect, a committee being formed to supply speakers and another to raise funds. The Commission on Education held its first meeting on the opening day of the Georgia Education Association's sixty-fourth annual convention in Savannah. At this convention Charles M. Stelling, chancellor of the University of Georgia, proposed a \$25,000,000 bond issue for the schools of the State.

Reforms Proposed in Canadian Prisons

More Work With Pay, Further
Time for Study Advocated
—Government's Reply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—The improved treatment of penitentiary inmates was advocated by Miss Agnes MacPhail, Progressive, during the discussion in Parliament of the Department of Justice estimates.

Among the reforms suggested were increased work with pay, more opportunity for study and education and the appointment of adjustment boards composed of a representative of the institution concerned and of an outside organization to assist penitentiaries upon their release to re-establish themselves.

Declaring that penitentiaries were operated too much like a monastery with the warden in full charge, she advocated a more democratic form of government, such as a board of governors, composed of the warden, certain of the guards and the best behaved prisoners elected from among themselves.

Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, while feeling cautious about making such places too attractive, promised to take these and other proposed changes into consideration. He thought that Canadian penitentiaries compared very favorably with those of most countries.

Women of Chicago See Their Own City

Y. W. C. A. Conducts Tours So
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Where They Live

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—"Know-your-city" trips for Chicago business women are being conducted here during the summer, under direction of the education studio of the Y. W. C. A. An official guide and a Y. W. C. A. hostess accompany each group. Parties number between 20 and 100 and are not confined to Y. W. C. A. members.

One tour was to Chicago's Chinese section, where the young women had a native Chinese dinner and afterward attended a performance at the Chinese Opera House.

On their schedule is a visit to Hull House, internationally known as social settlement, the Municipal Airport, the big housing project of Marshall Field III, the pushcart market in Maxwell Street, the new county jail, Mooseheart where more than 1200 children are given a home by the Loyal Order of Moose and the tunnel that runs for many miles under downtown Chicago.

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NEW YORK CITY

CHINA TO START AERIAL SERVICE BETWEEN CITIES

Contract Made With American Company—Work to Start at Once

PEIPING—Because funds are lacking to hasten completion of the vast railway and highway system needed in China, the National Government has decided to concentrate its attention for the moment upon an airplane transportation system. This is regarded as the explanation of the contract made with an American air transport company to start air lines as soon as possible between the principal cities of China.

The action was taken following a report made to the Ministry of Communications by Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, American adviser to the Ministry. Dr. Waddell pointed out that air lines can be of greatest use to China at the present time, when the railway and highway systems are so inadequate.

Advise to Begin Immediately
"After the railways and highways are completed," he declared, "the pressing need for aerial transportation will cease, for it would become a luxury rather than a necessity; hence it would be in the line of true economy to order the planes immediately, and to begin at once the construction of hangars and landing fields."

This advice has apparently been received with close attention at Nanking, and contracts made which are expected to provide air lines between Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, Peiping and Hankow before the end of the year. The territory covered is not difficult, being dotted with wide plains, and thousands of soldiers are available to get the landing fields ready in time.

Dr. Waddell and the other American advisers of the Ministry of Communications are working on plans for improvement of the present system of railways and highways, and for construction of other necessary rail lines and roads. The chief obstacle to this program is the "woefully limited funds," as Dr. Waddell phrases it.

China's Great Needs
The Nanking Government is faced with needs far in excess of its revenues to maintain the status quo, to

say nothing of the admirable projects contemplated for reconstruction of the war-torn country.
The matter is put in a nutshell by Dr. Waddell: "This question of the division or non-division of funds (among a variety of projects under consideration) is a rather delicate matter. For there are several ministries of the Government that are interested in reconstruction, and new construction projects, and it is quite natural that each ministry will tend to hold the view that its jobs are the most important of all. It would be an absolutely suicidal policy were the Cabinet to compromise any dispute over the disposition of available funds by dividing the money among the disputants. Nothing at the present time could be worse than this for the welfare of the Republic. Not only would it shortly bring construction to a standstill, but it would also discredit the National Government abroad to such an extent as to postpone for quite a while the procurement by China of foreign loans."

Landing Facilities at Tilbury Docks Greatly Increased

London Is Growing in Favor With Travelers as Port of Entry and Departure

LONDON—The steadily growing importance of London as a port for ocean liners has placed a severe tax on the accommodations at Tilbury, the port for London. About a third of a million passengers a year now come and go direct from London, this number being greater by one-third than it was immediately after the war. The Port of London Authority is spending more than £5,000,000 and is having difficulty in keeping up with the demands on its facilities.

The new landing stage, which will accommodate large ocean liners both for the discharge of cargo and the landing of passengers, is now practically complete. Large ships will then be able to go alongside and present necessities of calculating the tides or of using lighters will not be so vexatious to shipping. New buildings for waiting rooms and for customs officials are also nearly ready.
The new stage is 1142 feet in length, and there are now 4525 miles of lineal quays in London's dock and basin system. This growth has been especially accelerated by the preference of African and Far Eastern shipping for the Port of London, although the port authorities at Southampton have been equally successful in securing the necessary expanding facilities for the increasing shipping between Great Britain and North American ports.

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Where Penn Awaited Inspiration



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RURAL BEAUTY MOVE STARTED IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow Rotarians Urged to Support Preservation Association

GLASGOW—In an address to the members of Glasgow Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon recently, Sir Iain Colquhoun of Luss dealt with the aims and objects of the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland. As chairman of the association, Sir Iain said he had no patience with those who admired only the ancient, and regarded anything modern with horror. What very poor encouragement they gave to present-day artists, sculptors, and builders. It was no wonder many of them lost heart, appeared to accept the fact that anything modern must be ugly, and worked on that assumption. The view of the association was that the modern builder and architect, who had such new and unresponsive material to work with as concrete and cement, of which their ancestors, to their own good fortune, knew nothing, should be given every encouragement to understand the possibilities and limitations of these new mediums, and to deal with them in a simple and artistic fashion.

He suggested that when in doubt they should stick to the simple and plain, and endeavor to realize that a bridge which might possibly be suitable in Palestine or Turkestan was glaringly and offensively out of place in a Highland glen. He appealed to those who considered their work worthy of support to join the association and help things along. It was no use regarding a needlessly ruined landscape and muttering "Something must be done about it." It was still less use attending an annual Burns dinner and wailing loudly and enthusiastically over "Bonnie Scotland" if they were not prepared to lift a finger to keep her bonny.

Australia Names Envoy to U. S.

Herbert Brookes Gets Post as Commissioner-General in Washington

CANBERRA, Australia—Herbert Brookes has just been appointed Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States, filling the vacancy which has existed since the resignation of Sir Hugh Denison.
The appointment was delayed in order to permit a complete review of the various foreign affairs of Australia's representation in the United States, might and endeavor to realize that a bridge which might possibly be suitable in Palestine or Turkestan was glaringly and offensively out of place in a Highland glen. He appealed to those who considered their work worthy of support to join the association and help things along. It was no use regarding a needlessly ruined landscape and muttering "Something must be done about it." It was still less use attending an annual Burns dinner and wailing loudly and enthusiastically over "Bonnie Scotland" if they were not prepared to lift a finger to keep her bonny.

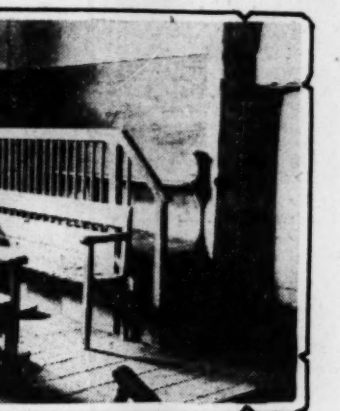
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Sussex Home of William Penn for 17 Years Passes to New Owner

During Residence at Worminghurst Manor the Great Quaker, With Algernon Sydney, Drew Up Constitution of Pennsylvania

LONDON—The sale of the lovely manor of Worminghurst, Sussex, is a reminder of the associations of the



"BLUE IDOL," COOLHAM, WITH INTERIOR VIEW

PEACE TEACHING THEME URGED IN BRITISH ANTHEM

Teacher Deplores War Lines—Equal Division of School Costs Are Favored

BATH, Eng.—A lively debate on the British national anthem took place when the National Association of Head Teachers, a body consisting of 800 head masters and head mistresses of elementary schools, held its annual conference at Bath.
Miss Bloom of Liverpool moved a resolution asking that a more modern version might be substituted which would facilitate peace teaching in the schools. She deplored the reference to victories and scattering of the King's enemies.
The discussion revealed a strong opinion in favor of modernizing the anthem, but owing to objections to the substitute which was proposed agreement was not reached, and the motion was not carried.
The incoming president, H. A. Jackson of Nottingham, in his address from the chair, selected as his special subject the anomaly known as "downgrading."

The salaries of head teachers are graded on five levels, according to the average attendance in their schools for the preceding three years, and it frequently happens that a teacher's grade is lowered owing to a fall in the average attendance due to such causes as removals from the district, or the transfer of children to higher schools, so that a head teacher is sometimes even penalized for success in training children for scholarships to secondary schools.
The conference passed a resolution that the time has arrived to provide equal and adequate financial treatment for all schools, and to distribute the cost of education fairly over the whole country.

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founder of Pennsylvania with this little-visited part of the Sussex Weald, for he dwelt there 17 years.
It was at Worminghurst, while living there in partial retirement, and it was admitted, somewhat under the shadow of suspicion on the part of the authorities, that William Penn working out, with the aid of his non-Quaker friend and great thinker, Algernon Sydney, the constitution of Pennsylvania, which is so largely embodied also in that of the United States.

An Ox-Team Chariot
Fragrant memories of the Quaker statesman are to be found at the meetinghouse he used to attend, five miles away at the other corner of the wide parish of Thakeham, to which he was wont to journey. It is said, in the slow and simple state of a chariot drawn by oxen.

On the road from Coolham to Billingshurst, the hiker or the motorist will, if he has sharp eyes, notice at the corner of a green lane, a finger-post directing him to the "Blue Idol." It was at this quaintly named spot that local friends 250 years ago gathered for worship, as they still do today. How it got its name is a mystery.
But though the origin of its name is lost, the little meetinghouse stands today just as it did in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Blue wash has disappeared, oak beams show out against the plaster with all their rich beauty of strong old age. Quakers of today sit on the stout old plain oak benches, "First Day" by "First Day," and listen, when the silence may be broken, to one of the number speaking from the little raised "gallery" where William Penn, his wife Gullelma, and other famous Quakers must have sat.

A Historic Occasion
It needs little imagination, when at the "Blue Idol," to picture one historic occasion when, after attending morning meetings here, William Penn, being under much exercise of mind, told his friends that he felt he had a great message to deliver that afternoon. To Horsham, to Billingshurst, and to the Quaker home-lands scattered over what Kipling calls "the dim blue goodness of the Weald," the messengers rode to bring in any laggards who had failed to be present in the morning. Meanwhile Penn strode the fields around, pondering until the message was so clear and pressing for utterance that it is recorded he began to deliver it as he strode up the brick path and through the doorway to the crowded gathering awaiting him in the meetinghouse.
As beautiful in its way as its better-known sister at Jordans, Buckinghamshire, where William Penn and his wife lie buried, the

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"Blue Idol" till 10 years ago was practically forgotten by all except a small circle.
By two men, however, it at least has not been forgotten. One of these was that English traveler and idealist poet, Wilfred Scawen Blunt, who in his will, five years ago, left £200 for the upkeep of the little burial ground. He was not a Friend, but he loved what Friends had done for peace, and he, who had traveled to the ends of the earth, loved above all the exquisite peace of the little meetinghouse and its little burial ground in a Sussex orchard.

It was not forgotten, either, by the last of the descendants of the Lenapi Indians, with whom Penn made his historic treaty under the elm at Philadelphia, who some years ago came here and signed his name "Chief Waubuna" in the little book for visitors.

Vienna Congress Asks Co-operation to Protect Animals

Resolutions Contain Plea Against Vivisection and for Machinery in Pits

VIENNA—International agreement upon laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals was recommended in a series of resolutions adopted by the International Congress of the Animal Protection Societies of the World, which has just been held here. The sessions were attended by delegates from 124 societies in Europe, North and South America, Canada, Australia and the Orient.

Further protection of animals being transported on land and sea requires international co-operation, the congress declared. Efforts to end commercial traffic in birds of plumage, tusked animals and others which are now used for decorative purposes must be supported by international agreement, the resolutions said.
Establishment of a special animal protection bureau in every country to "watch over animals' rights" and to direct the punishment of offenders against the protective laws, was recommended by the congress. The resolutions contained a plea for ending vivisection and for more humane methods of slaughtering, and a wider use of machinery was recommended to lessen the use of ponies in mines and pits.

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CHURCH URGED TO FIGHT DRINK IN TRANSVAAL

Hope Felt That 1928 Liquor Act Will Lessen Sale to Natives

JOHANNESBURG, S. A.—That the churches in South Africa should take the question of temperance reform more seriously was urged at the annual convention of the South African Temperance Alliance in the Transvaal.

The Rev. W. Nicol, B. D. chairman of the Transvaal executive, said that it was only the mediation of the churches that was required to bring moral sense to light and to bear on the liquor question in South Africa.

Referring to the passing into law of the 1928 liquor act, Mr. Nicol said one dreaded to think what would have happened in connection with the passing of the new act if the churches had not been ready to speak with one voice through the alliance.

"Of the act itself," he went on, "we would like to say that if it had been the bill of the temperance party we would have condemned it wholeheartedly because it does not give the people power to decide what licenses they are to have in their neighborhood, and in principle, continues the old system of controlling sale."

At the same time, it was hoped that the sale of liquor to natives, as well as drunkenness among them would materially decrease under the provisions of the act and the active steps taken by the police.

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Music of the World—News of Art

Recitals in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

TWO violin recitals of conspicuous merit have been given recently. One was given at Queen's Hall by Jacques Thibaud, with Georges de Launay as his accompanist. The other was a joint affair at Aeolian Hall between André Mangeot and Lyell Barbour, the pianist. Mr. Thibaud picked his program from many composers: Messrs. Mangot and Barbour presented a Bach-Debussy selection. Both recitals exhibited, with a charming seriousness truly French, the virtues of artistic restraint.

Mr. Thibaud indeed is a player with consummate refinement of style. To hear him is to feel that he never made an overstatement, nor undervalued the most subtle implications of musical utterance.

Against the modern cult of noise and excitement, he puts forward a calm and elevated art. Executive ability within him has been refined and polished until its elegance and smoothness might deceive even violinists into thinking it easy. Simple it is not; Mr. Thibaud, with the technique of an advanced modern virtuoso, employs it with the "Bonté" of eighteenth century grace and manner. The volume of tone he draws from his violin is not so great as that of several famous players of the day; in quality it is second to none. Extreme beauty of sound is the first impression one receives on hearing him. This lovely sound is the music he is playing and yet it is also something apart from the notes, rather as a flower and its fragrance are separate things. After the beauty of sound, the next impression is of the exquisite propriety with which he expresses the intentions of the composer, whatever work he happens to be playing.

The works on this occasion were none of them great. Mr. Thibaud invested them with a distinction that was a kind of greatness in itself. Schubert's Fantasia for piano and violin is seldom given in recital, partly because it is extremely difficult to play (with no "réclame" for the difficulties when they are conquered), and partly because the music is not of Schubert's finest manner. Nevertheless his three movements contain some of his best work. Only Schubert could have written. Mr. Thibaud played them with an artistry that evokes description. Chausson's "Pavane" for violin was played with equal sympathy and the program included Mozart's Sonata in B flat, No. 15, and a group of short solo pieces.

The central event of the recital was Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor. It belongs quite definitely to the eighteenth century form of concerto.

and Vivaldi was not the most inspired of his day. But he had sincerity and a real sense of instrumental style.

Mr. Thibaud presented the work in perspective, and threw over it such grace that the description of Pope's garden is as good a criticism by analogy as one could wish for. "Pope," said Vivaldi, "had twisted and twisted, and thinned and thinned his little five acres till it appeared two or three sweet little lawns opening and opening beyond one another, and the whole surrounded with thick impenetrable woods."

André Mangeot and Lyell Barbour had not a second-rate work on their program. The Sonata in G major, No. 6 for violin and piano by Bach, Preludes for piano by Debussy, the Prelude and Andante for violin alone from the A minor Sonata by Bach, and Debussy's Sonata for piano and violin made a well balanced group. Mr. Barbour, excellent in ensemble, has some modern

Wolf-Ferrari's 'Sly' in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH the production of Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's new opera, "Sly," at the Städtisches Opera House cannot be regarded as an event of the first order in the musical life of Berlin, its immediate success at the first performance indicates that there is still a large public for the post-Wagnerian traditional opera. If the experimental stage work of Hindemith Klenck and Stravinsky are caviar to the musical palate, this Wolf-Ferrari stuff is plain bread and butter, but good nourishing musical fare for the undiscriminating. The fact that "Sly," which was first given last year in Milan, reached Germany via Dresden last October, and since then has been heard on several German provincial opera stages, proves that there is a demand for this kind of thing. And although "Sly" is an inferior work, there is such a scarcity of new operas that it is likely to have a wide vogue; and Wolf-Ferrari may continue to supply musical works for a long time to come for the great opera-going public which made a fortune for Puccini—that public which listens placidly to "Elektra" one night and "Pagliacci" the next.

Although the composer of several successful operas, Wolf-Ferrari cannot bring more than a trained talent to the composition of music for the text. His score is thoroughly operatic and full of well-worn effects, as might be expected, but the music lacks that inspirational fire found in a Puccini work. All that one can say is that it is music written by a man who knows his job from A to Z, a composer who remains supremely oblivious to all the technical problems which bother the younger and brighter generation of opera composers, a composer who writes music as though the last 20 years had never existed—in short, a composer who understands all the technicalities of the traditional opera.

The whole story of "Sly" should have been on the plane of comedy. As it is the opera begins with rough comedy, verges into lightness, then drops with a thud into melodrama. Humor and delicacy are almost lacking. Wolf-Ferrari seems to suffer

restlessness in his solo work, but Mr. Mangeot has the true French dignity and refinement. He is developing too a breadth and assurance that reinforce with authority his scholarly readings of Bach, Debussy's Sonata, as one would expect from such thoughtful players, had a fine performance.

The Bach Choir closed its winter season under Adrian Boult with an invitation concert in the concert hall of the Royal College of Music. Strictly speaking, this concert was not open to the press; but—as often happens elsewhere when no considerations of publicity or gate-money are involved—the performance was the best this choir has given this year. The beauty of soft tone achieved in Vaughan Williams' Mass in G minor, and the musical intelligence shown in Parry's "Songs of Farewell" were admirable—especially when one realizes this is an amateur organization. The English Singers (who are now so much abroad that opportunities for hearing them at home are few) contributed motets, madrigals and folk songs to the program, much to the satisfaction of everyone.

M. M. S.

from being half German and half Italian. It seems as though he distrusted the warm, naive Italian part of his nature. The tiny ballet in the second act reveals him at his best. It is quite charming and reminds one of Puccini. This is probably the best music of the score; it is elegant, light and dainty.

The conductor, Robert F. Denzler, did not try to turn the work into something it was not. He gave a careful reading without brilliance, but underlining the details and bringing a beauty there was in the music to the surface. He earned applause and ovations usually reserved for Bruno Walter.

Texas Exhibit, Fort Worth

FORT WORTH, Tex.—The Fort Worth Art Association has for the nineteenth consecutive season assembled a collection of recent works by artists of Texas. The exhibit of 142 canvases continues through June 24.

Works in oil, water color, wood-block and pastel are included in the exhibit. The list of contributing artists is representative of every section of Texas, just as the subjects include characteristic landscapes of every part of Texas. In the gallery the spectator sees the east Texas pines, the cacti-covered prairies of west Texas, the missions and cotton fields of south Texas and the oil fields of north and west Texas. The Texas wild flower canvases, of which there are a large number, lend much color to the gallery walls.

The still life scenes, which in most instances have no particular locale, and the interesting group of portraits attest to the variety of subjects chosen by Texas artists. Much growth of interest in art among Texans is evidenced by the long list of new names in the catalog this season. Those who have viewed the exhibit during a period of years point to the fact also that the exhibit is of a higher order than in years past. The canvases of some more mature artists, many of whom are gaining national recognition, would be a credit to any national gallery exhibit.

Several artists have two or more entries. The largest single group is the collection of 15 water colors by Boyer Gonzales of Galveston, who has taken, for the most part, scenes along the Texas Gulf coast for his subjects. Murray P. Bewley, most recently of New York, but who was reared in Fort Worth, shows a portrait, Clinton King, Fort Worth, who is now in Taos, N. M., after a year in Europe, has a portrait, "Stable," and a still life, "Dahlia." Jack Atherton Collier, Fort Worth, has the only miniatures in this year's exhibition.

A group of etchings by Power O'Malley is being shown in connection with the Texas exhibition. There are 24 prints, the majority of which are Irish subjects.

At the Paris Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

COMMENT on "Le Salon—1929" falls into two classes. The one praises the beautiful pictures and finds greater sincerity and moderation; the other holds this premier exhibition as in no way expressing modern French art and as marking a lowering of French standards of painting.

La Société des Artistes Français was founded in 1873, not many years after the great Academies of France, during the reign of the Sun King. Louis XIV, and parallel the literary influences of Molière, Racine, Corneille. Conservative and academic, it began, and conservative and academic it remains to this day. This constitutes the cause of its praise on the one hand and its criticism on the other. For anyone who has crossed the bridge with Cézanne and dwelt among his followers—can we not call them the Expressionists?—it is difficult to refrain from a picture of the Salon.

Coincidentally with the Salon des Artistes Français, in adjoining rooms, the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts held its annual spring exhibition. It is the liberal partner in this parliament of artists of the Palais, as compared with the conservative majority represented by the older group. To illustrate, however, on what is based the criticism of the Salon, for artists of the Nationales might be mentioned. These are Jean Louis Forain and Kees Van Dongen. They have continued the radical sympathies of Cézanne; they stand in a sense for the progress in painting here which the avant-garde are continuing along the lines established by Cézanne and others of his generation. Forain is individual, dull of tone, muddily if you like, but fervently sincere and master of composition, as shown in his picture of an artist, a model, an unfinished canvas, called "Le Peintre."

Van Dongen is a Dutchman turned French, exuberant in coloring, unflattering in his portraits—in the cases of the three young women he painted—exaggerated in his line, but with vigor and interest to the Cézannists. Forain and Van Dongen, in their style of work, are the antithesis for examples of such leaders of the Artistes Français, as Paul Chabas with his "Portrait d'Enfant" in gentle pastel tones, and Hubert Echeverry with his "Jeune fille au levrier," aristocratic and satirical. Which of these schools one prefers is a matter of personal taste.

There were many fine paintings among the 235 canvases hung in the Salon of the Artistes Français. Perhaps the emphasis was on outstanding portraits, and in this regard it is worth noting that the French have accorded unstinted praise to the Anglo-Saxon contributions. The traditions of Reynolds and Raeburn, the French declare, are being faithfully adhered to, and the result is a cultured and elegant manner of painting portraits. Frédéric Whiting with his "Moya," a young girl in riding habit—was a fair instance of this Anglo-Saxon manner. Great vitality is apparent, sound draftsmanship, and strong pigmentation. Howard Somerville, with a delightful portrait of a red-haired girl in a red dress—"Portrait de Mlle. Elissa Landi"—was another conspicuously successful.

We have spoken of Chabas and Echeverry (the latter all the rage at the moment); to them, as representative of the "academic" French portraitists, we might add Marcel Baschet, because of his dignified "Portrait du marquis de Vogüé," and Eugène Ite with a "porcelain" portrait of a girl playing a lute, "Le luth." As a rule the French portraitists are neither so rich nor so sober as their Anglo-Saxon confrères, but excel in bright, scintillating colors.

Generally speaking, the face and expression are not as impressive as the composition and coloring among the French painters. Pierre Monté, has painted a magnificent, hazy scene, called "Les Foins," showing heavy, hazy folk at work in a field flooded with sunshine. The land goes down to a blue strip of river shaded by full trees. It is a large canvas, worthy of all the praise which has been widely given it. Jules Adler offered one of the best examples of com-

position seen at the Salon. A group of men are trudging slowly off to the left, and to the right the snow spreads and spreads, divided only by the thin path behind them. The figures are excellently drawn.

Then there was Charles Fournier's painting for the dwelling of the Emperor of Annam, "P. Poivre dans le port de Tourane (Annam) en 1748," recalling a Franco-Annamite scene of the past. The ships, the umbrellas, the crowds, the blues, the reds, were pictorially very effective. R. du Gardier is considered by many one of the leading maritime painters of France. This time he has painted a happy young girl in bathing costume, seated easily on a balcony, with the Mediterranean waters behind her. The sunshine is intense, and the water inviting.

Year after year Charles Perron continues to paint flower groups of exquisite delicacy, and this year with his "Chardons" (thistles) has turned out a very lovely thing. Finally we come to Johan van Mastenbroek of Holland—"Animation sur la Meuse à Rotterdam" and "Jeu de soleil éleveurs." Shipping scenes he has painted with skill, both in composition and tone.

Books in Brief Review

The English Novel, by Ford Madox Ford (Philadelphia: Lippincott, \$1)

belongs to the "One Hour Series," planned, the publishers tell us, "to meet an insistent demand for a brief, authoritative survey of each of the outstanding fields of art, science and social endeavor." In such a series one expects to find a carefully observed sense of proportion, a well-balanced impartiality, a point of view that is historical and impersonal. How Ford Madox Ford ever found his way into such a series it is impossible to guess. He is intensely personal, never impartial; throughout he betrays, or rather parades, a pretty complete contempt for his subject. He is aware of the fact that the art of the novel exists, but for him it has bloomed almost entirely on the continent of Europe. He proclaims his intention to be provocative, and he succeeds in his intention. Most of the great novels of English literature he throws contemptuously into the discard. Fielding, he says, was "a dreadful example of how not to do things." A heavier weight of responsibility rests upon poor Fielding, for he was "the begotter of Thackeray." Thackeray's fiction he facetiously refers to as "nipples" as opposed to novels, though he does not make clear the distinction between "nipples" and novels except that he despises the one and holds to the other. Before the appearance of Henry James there are only a few writers for whom he has kind words, and of these Maryat, of all people, is pre-eminent. Of Maryat he says, "for me he remains the greatest of English novelists." Of American writers of fiction Hawthorne and Melville are not so much as named, while Cooper is called "one of the most beautiful writers of the West." He is also commender of Mark Twain as a master of English prose; and James is of course praised, for Mr. Ford grew up under his shadow; and Conrad's name stands the pages. This is certainly not an informative primer of the art of fiction. It informs us only of Mr. Ford's likes and dislikes, the latter preponderating enormously.

Heroes of Peace by Ethel Clerie Chamberlin (N. Y.: Sully, \$1.50) contains 19 short biographies, all but three of which made their first appearance on The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor under the title of "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes." It is curious to reflect how seldom the words "hero" and "peace" are seen in juxtaposition, and any book which will help boys and girls to realize that the true peacemaker, in the broadest sense of that term is a hero is a welcome contribution. But Miss Chamberlin does much more than this. She writes with sympathy and understanding, with ease and directness of style. Her collection of characters, too, is interesting and unusual—men and women of different countries and from different walks of life—explorers, philanthropists, engineers, inventors. In her introduction the author writes: "This book of short stories of the lives of a few of the great heroes of peace has been written especially for boys and girls. And it is hoped that in the lives of these men and women whose earnest endeavor for their fellow-men has brought the whole world closer in friendship, some inspiration toward the bringing about of a World Peace may be found." It is the touch of inspiration in this book that is its chief merit.

Dreissig Neue Erzähler des Neuen Russland (Thirty New Writers of Contemporary Russia) (Berlin: Malik Verlag, 8 marks.) reveals the younger Russian writer as an insurgent who is, like his mental parents and grandfathers, a rebel against censorship. These 30 stories not only announce the renaissance of literary activity in the new Russia; they also constitute a social document of the past decade. In them, we get the response of sensitive, imaginative individuals to the revolution and the civil war. "The Garden," by Constantine Fedin, one of the most charming, and yet the saddest story in the book, reminds one irresistibly of Tchekhov's "Cherry Orchard." With lyric simplicity it tells the whole tale of the flight of the Russian aristocrats in a few pages. A fantasy by Larissa Reissner, "Soviet Russia," brings a middle-aged American millionaire into personal contact with Lenin. "Darkness," by Pantelimon Romanov, is a somber picture, taken in the night on a provincial railway station. "The Child," by Vsevolod Ivanov, takes us into the wilds of Mongolia, and bares the almost medieval conditions still existing in some parts of Russia. "The Dog," by Nikolai Nikitina, is an episode from the guerrilla warfare of the civil war.

Modern Chinese Civilization, by Dr. A. F. Legende; translated from the French by Elsie Martin Jones (London: Cape, 12s. 6d. net) is a study from the life helpful to all serious students of the Orient. Dr. Legende writes out of the fullness of personal knowledge gained during 20 years spent in Szechwan, an island province of China, where he was the director of an educational institution and in close touch with mandarin and coolie alike. He finds that western ideas and learning are a mere fragile crust over the still seething caldron of Orientalism. He adduces personal experiences to support the contention that the English- and American-educated young Chinese who has played so prominent a part in the nationalist movement has been tending to run before he could walk. He sees the whole Celestial Empire thrown back instead of advancing under a system which to be understood and wholesomely applied requires "a maturity and mental poise not yet possessed by any but a few European and American democrats." The hour, he says, has come for the great powers and especially for the United States to convey help in which there is no taint of imperialism. The great need, he believes, is for white men to reorganize agriculture, the chief resource of China, by restoring pasture land and woods. Unless this can be done, he says, China must be "not the Great Power but the Great Pit of the twentieth century."

Art in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The second biennial Honor Award Exhibition of the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will be open to the public during June, in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park. Sculpture Hall will present over 1000 exhibits of architectural achievements by 53 individual and firms.

The architects who are certified members of their profession are admitted as exhibitors whether they are members of the American Institute of Architects or the Industrial Association of San Francisco or not. This makes for spontaneity and advanced works among the less traditional forms of architecture.

Plans, models, drawings and photographs attest to the vitality of the spatial arts in California residences and public buildings, recently built. In many phases the tendencies overlap those of the Decorative Arts Exhibition which so successfully placed California artists and decorators as worthy producers and co-operators with the new world of architecture.

The Club Beautiful Arts announces that it will open its fall season in new galleries, across the way in Maiden Lane. The space promises four galleries that can be thrown into one great hall while the art center idea of lectures, music and allied arts will be enlarged. The same artist-members and patron-members plan will remain. The drawing of donated paintings by patron-members will mark the final meeting of the season. Each artist-member donates a painting and each sustaining-member is entitled to choose one from the group exhibition.

The present exhibition at the Galerie Beaux Arts is recent paintings by Maynard Dixon, with a few preliminary drawings that illustrate the steps toward a mural decoration. This exhibition of cartoons for a mural painting has been exhibited in several cities on the Pacific coast this spring. Mr. Dixon's growth from a student of far-western Indian and cowboy life into one of the foremost mural decorators of America is a picturesque story based upon sincere aesthetic seeking and wide searching into the thinking and acting realm of art, rather than into the personal exploitation of phases which always hinder development.

The Carmel Valley Ranch School exhibits the works of young students at the Paul Elder Gallery. Many of these students are from Boston, so that their fresh analysis of the beauties of the Californian mountain and seashore scenery is delightful to observe. The methods used by George Seidenack, the instructor, seem somewhat too dominating, but the results are better than in many exhibitions by private school pupils.

The art of Boris Deutsch appears at the Western Women's Club Art Exhibition, until July 1. His recent exhibit in Los Angeles stirred excited comment. Merle Armitage wrote of them: "As pure design, as pure color, as pure form and construction these things stand the test. His canvases fill the frames naturally and nowhere is there even a fragment which has the feeling of being forced. Boris Deutsch is one infallible instance of our artistic 'coming of age.'" Deutsch is a Russian who has seen more in the Californian landscape than just eucalypti groves. The Conrovers Little Gallery shows wood block prints by Alexander Gerbig, Arthur Segal, Howard Cook and Rockwell Kent. The first two are German artists, the others American. An intentional primitive attitude is found with Gerbig and Segal—the Americans strive toward evident sophistication. The result of this grouping brings good contrast of technique and intent of all four artists.

The Marin Art Association annual exhibition is open until June 23, in the Marin Junior College. New artists add their names to the accepted group of Marin County's artist groups. Miki Hasekawa, a distinguished student of the California School of Fine Arts, made her first showing with her exhibition of oil paintings at the Golden Gate Institute, a center of Japanese art and culture in San Francisco.

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Los Angeles Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Lithographs by George Bellows are being shown at Cannel and Chaffin's. This announcement is enough to attract lovers of art for he was both an artist and a sound craftsman. These lithographs evidence his powers in no uncertain way. Such prints as "Sixteen East Grey Street," with its display of the life-old and young-of the street, has changed the angle of vision of many in the younger group of print makers. "Billy Sunday" in all his energy is vigorously presented. "The Appeal to the People" and "The Tournament," and an attractive portrait of Mrs. Bellows—these and many others are showing. George Bellows, as the sincerest welcome man that he was. That such independence and ability as he possessed is now appraised at its true value is comment upon the taste and discernment of the American art devotees.

At the Bartlett Galleries are found oils, water colors and etchings, small in number but interesting. Kathryn W. Leighton's portrait of "Standing Bull" has fire and fineness, and dominating the exhibition. Her drawing is sure and her color contrasts exceptionally good. A good Indian is "Standing Bull" whose noble face has been well transferred to canvas by Miss Leighton.

Dedric Steuber's small canvases resemble the effect of subdued lights on colored canvases. Careful workmanship, sympathetic color harmonies and altogether pleasant poems which convey atmosphere, and as such are most welcome. The work of DeWitt Parshall, N. A., whose mosaic of color "Monaco" is exhibited here, has been the subject of comment before. His affection for and knowledge of color is exemplified in this picture of the city on the azure coast of the Mediterranean. There is a versatility and fluency in Mr. Parshall's technique, as well as in his objective artistic interpretation which wins him for him an ever widening and admiring public.

Dana Bartlett's "October" is a delightful painting. His feeling for color and its luminous possibilities in this and other small canvases finds easy association with many tonal studies in the chromatic genus offered by romanticists of the middle of the nineteenth century.

The California Art Club is showing paintings by W. E. Rowland and Mrs. Edith Truesdell. Mr. Rowland paints as if he were happy and enjoying the beauty spots for and knowledge of mountains of Southern California, and familiar country scenes are among his subjects. They do not challenge or contradict, rather do they win through their sincerity and sincerity.

Mrs. Truesdell's pictures are another story. Here we find the challenge and contradictions, but it is for us, if possible, to get the artist's purpose and point of view. Technically she seems well equipped to do the very modern, though her figure painting is not convincing to one who does not understand her thought. In viewpoint her work is dramatic, even tragic. "John" "Adobe Village," "Noise" and "Exit" are among the subjects presented.



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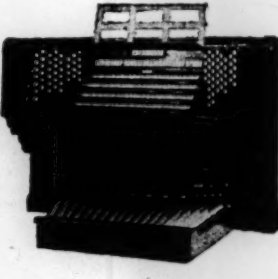
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THE HOME FORUM

Mid Pleasures and Palaces

THE voice of my traveling companion grew very grave and earnest as we paced the halls of our hotel in Rome. He was taking upon himself the always pleasant duty of criticizing another for that other's own best good. We had both been a long time away from home, and our thoughts had turned back that evening to the great country from which we came—to her noble past, her thrilling present, and her still mysterious and unexplored future. For it is not those who dwell constantly in America who think most fondly, or perhaps even most accurately and justly, of her, but those of her sons and daughters who see and remember her from far away and whose devotion is all the deeper for a temporary separation.

I was the more surprised, therefore, to hear myself charged by one whose opinion I felt bound to respect, although certainly not to accept, with an imperfect and declining affection for my native land. "It seems to me," my companion remarked, "that you regard these foreign countries as superior to your own, and you give one the impression that you think your own America always in the wrong and foreign nations always in the right. I hear you praise this and that in France, Italy, England, and I hear you disparage much that is American. Sometimes I almost suspect that you feel yourself superior to your countrymen who spend all their days at home."

What a flurry of conflicting thoughts such a charge arouses, leaving one at a loss where to begin one's answer! So far as the absurd imputation of egotism was concerned, I might have said, though I did not, that my slight acquaintance with Europe had certainly given me no such triumphant sense of superiority as my companion himself was deriving from the ground consciousness of his Americanism. I made no such rejoinder chiefly because the assertion that I was ceasing to love America awoke a host of vivid memories. Rivers, hills, streams, towns and villages, friends and acquaintances scattered all the way from Maine to California, rose before me; names and deeds of American heroes and thinkers and poets who have been my guides and companions since my childhood, passed before me in a flash of thought; I remembered the thousand times during recent months that I had longed for home; I recalled, as one is certainly entitled to do in such a case, that I had expressed my pride in America and my love of her, both in speech and in writing, as least as forcibly and as often as my companion himself. How, then, had he gained such an impression of me?

His impression arose, ultimately, from the fact that I do find many things in Europe to admire and

many things in America that I should like to see changed or improved. I had spoken to him openly of my admiration as to one who I thought would understand, and I had perhaps refrained from praising America as she deserves because there are some things that may be taken for granted by two compatriots. I had not gone through Europe observing every detail in which it differs from America and finding it inferior to the extent of that difference. I had assumed that the best thing I could do for America during my sojourn abroad would be to absorb all that I could of what is good in Europe with the intention of carrying it home and setting it to work there. This had seemed to me, in fact, something like a patriotic duty. And if I found, as I was likely to do, that some of the things I had managed better abroad than they are in America, then it was my patriotic duty to see the facts quite clearly, with eyes undimmed by affection, and even to speak of them on the proper occasions among those whom they concerned.

Patriotism, although a simple emotion, is not a simple thing to describe or even to understand. It is of many kinds, some of them admirable and some despicable, some intelligent and others quite the reverse. On the one hand, it is the holy light that has guided the brows of heroes, and on the other it is, as Dr. Johnson tersely and accurately said, "the last resort of the scoundrel." Patriotism in itself is no more a virtue than any other of the emotions. One of the most searching things ever said of it is the remark of Edith Cavell: "Patriotism is not enough." This means, among other things, that it must be mingled with intelligence, with broad human charity, with knowledge of other lands which goes beneath surface appearances, with a determination to see and to speak the faults as well as the virtues of one's own land.

Perhaps the only serious disagreement is that with regard to this last point. There are patriots so exuberant that they praise of foreign countries is repugnant to them, but more numerous and more intelligent are those to whom any adverse reflection upon their own country seems, when made by a fellow citizen, a sort of infidelity. My companion was of this latter sort. We were talking in the city of Rome, where this flame of intense patriotism has been burning for more than two thousand years. The poet Juvenal was a Roman, and he was a lover of Rome, but yet he wrote that fierce denunciation of the Eternal City which we know as his Third Satire. My companion and I were going on in a few days to Florence, which has been as devotedly loved as any place on earth—and which was almost savagely criticized by Dante, the greatest of our poets and writers. My companion knew Hebrew, and he had just read the fierce attacks launched against their own land and people by the ancient prophets—attacks that were fierce exactly in proportion to the love that actuated them. The fact is, of course, that true patriots do not love their native lands, any more than they do their friends, because they think them already perfect. What we may say is that they have wished their countries to be perfect, and have striven to make them so not by idle and superficial praise, but partly by timely criticism.

In thinking of these matters one always returns at last to the realization that patriotism is, as I have said, not a virtue at all, but an emotion, scarcely distinguishable from love of home. Like any other emotion, it must be controlled, educated, disciplined, if it is to serve worthy ends instead of contributing to the embroilment of human society. The important question is not whether this and that person is patriotic, for all normal people are that, but whether he is wisely and intelligently so. When patriotism is intelligent, wise and disciplined, it grows with the years, and it will find good in other countries with delight, seeing that the people of every nation have their own excellent reasons for patriotic devotion. It will be to all who feel it a source of strength, a devotion that grows stronger with the years, and with distance from home. Such a patriotism as this, instead of leading to suspicion and dislike of foreign countries, thereby postponing the federation of the world, tends constantly to draw the nations together. One might even say that one of the best reasons to be given for travel is that it provides an opportunity, at least, for the attainment of this higher patriotism. What better excuse can we give, indeed, for a long sojourn in "mid pleasures and palaces" than that it enables us to return home with a devotion to our own land, deepened by knowledge of what is excellent elsewhere and chastened by thoughtful experience?

June the Desired

O June, O June, that we desired so,
Will thou not make us happy on this day?
Across the river thy soft breezes blow,
Sweet with the scent of bean-fields far away.
Above our heads rustle the aspens grey.

Calm is the sky, with harmless clouds beset,
No thought of storm the morning vexes yet.

See, we have left our hopes and fears behind
To give our very hearts up unto thee.
What better place than this then could we find

By this sweet stream that knows not of the Sea,
That guesses not the city's misery;
This little stream whose hamlets

This far-off, lonely mother of the Thames?

—WILLIAM MORRIS, in "The Earthly Paradise."

Ah, my dear. Priceless exquisite treasures came floating out of your letter. I have gathered them all up. But that reminds me of the canary feathers. I am having a pair of wings made of them for delicate occasions. Did you ever feel anything so airy-fairy? I sat in the Luxembourg Gardens today and I thought of you. It all was so ravishingly false. I was so lovely that I felt how you would have responded. The gardener was sweeping leaves from the bright grass. The flowers are still glorious but still, as though suspended, as though hardly daring to breathe. Down, down, soft and light, floated

Straw-Flowers

Straw-flowers, immortelles, in Lucinda's garden growing. Gay with summer days away, As to meeting we were going.

And I thought and thought—often how folks' nature lives On the one hand, it is the light brought On in beauties richly brought Till there is nothing more to give.

Pale straw-flowers, harvested With their heads hung in the shade, Thine, dried, London pride, In bouquets for winter made.

—WILL R. THOMPSON.

Breakfast With Buttercups

The first morning at the farm we had breakfast in the big old kitchen on a drop-leaf table by the east window. The Madame brought out a black glass dish in which she had arranged buttercups and raspberry leaves the night before, and the morning sun coming in the window fell squarely on them. There were hundreds of other buttercups in the yard under the window nodding to us. It was a golden breakfast on a golden morning, and the buttercups symbolized it.

We have a little dining room at the farm, but we like to eat in the big kitchen. The floor was once bright yellow and is still yellow in spots, and may be all yellow some day again. There is room in the kitchen for oil stove and coal range, a sink, an ice-box, three tables, two tall old pieces of furniture, one for china and the other for linen, and four or five chairs. The room has four doors and three windows and plenty of wall space besides. The catbird in the apple tree just outside the back door never stopped singing during breakfast—not under his breath as he so often sings in summer, but with full voice and with an inexhaustible variety of songs. The song sparrow helped, and the Maryland yellowthroat, or, rather, Northern yellowthroat, now and then chimed in.

Happy as we are usually at work, at play, traveling or tramping, reading or writing, there is an especial kind of happiness on the first day at the little hill farm. When we arrived, we saw at its mark that the wet June had left its mark. Stony Creek was making music, and not the usual little gurgle of July. There was an extra stream coming down the road, and we heard the sound of rushing water back of the big barn, in the brook which almost always is a rivulet. The season was late and the tall spring bushes were still in bloom. The grass around the house was uncut, and was thick and deep. In it besides daisies and buttercups there were quantities of one-eyed mallow, the largest blossoms either of us had ever seen, and also great old damask roses and day lilies. The woodbine on the front porch, untrimmed, had outdone itself, and grass and foliage were so luxuriant that the house was partly hidden from the road.

It is fun immediately after arrival to go around quickly and see how tall the trees and bushes have watered. What has happened to the mulberry we planted a dozen years ago and which usually provides such a feast for the birds? . . . A thing which never changes winter or summer is the flowing spring, or artesian well by the back door. It has become a family custom to take a ceremonial drink of this wonderful water as soon as one arrives, "uncovered and facing the east." The bit of water, winter never stops the flow. A marvelous ice stalagmite, always is built up from the ground, by the forty-eight-degree water steadily pushes its way out into the sub-zero air.

Staring up the hill by the barn toward the big high hill, or meadow, which gives the place its name of "Highfield Farm," we find the road a flowing stream and a good half of the big meadow which we took such pains to drain twelve years ago is now a gently-sloping meadow. We had red-winged blackbirds up there. This year they are the main tenants. The bobolink was singing way off on the other side, and the meadow larks calling from the trees, but the red-wings flew up in all directions, making a great racket telling us plainly they had nests and that we were intruders, acting as if the fact that we paid the taxes counted for nothing in proprietorship. In fact, it does count little. Use and enjoyment count much more, but the red-wings need not have twitted us on it quite so pointedly. Strange that these swamp-loving birds should have moved into a dry meadow the one year when heavy rains have made it a kind of swamp.

Our first walk on this first morning always will stand out, not because of a wild flower lot or a bird lot or any special incident, but just from the general impression—the sun on the hills and fields and on our backs as we went up the hill, the feel of the tall grass as we pushed through it, the smell and taste of the wild strawberries, the ceaseless music of the trees, the peaceful views as we gained the heights and sat down to rest. After long months away one welcomes everything, from old stone walls and blackberry thickets and the pasture bars up to old Cobble Mountain smiling a welcome in the lovely morning light. —JOHN VAN SCHAIK, in "Nature Cruisings."

The leaves. They fall over babies and the old people and the laughing young. The fat pigeons-out-of-the-Ark are no longer quite so fat. But they swing between the trees just as they did, swooping and tumbling as if trying to scare one. . . . Tell me about Scotland. I do so hope it is going to be nice. I wonder if you will take your velvet hat. It suits you marvelously. When I am rich you shall have velvet hats by the dozen, and a Persian lamb jacket made like your jazz velvet coat, lined with pale yellow brocade. A pinky pigeon gray very softly pleated skirt to go with it, brocade shoes, thick gray silk stockings. And inside

the coat a straight tunic of silver Jersey de soie. I confess I am quite ravished away by you in the Persian lamb coat. I have just been with you to a concert—you wearing it. Every body turned round; the orchestra stopped. . . . A dark gentleman stepped forward and presented you with the Order of the Sun and Moon; it was the Shah of Persia. But I must stop. . . . The sky is as blue as the sky can be. I shall go to the Luxembourg Gardens this afternoon and count dahlia and baby heads. The Paris gardens are simply a glorious sight with flowers—masses of beloved Japonica, enough Japonica at last. I

shall have a garden one day, and work in it, too. Plant, weed, tie up, throw over the wall. And the peony border will be staggering. Oh, how I love flowers! I think of them with such longing. I go through them, one after another, remembering them from their first moments with love. . . . Oh, Earth! Lovely, unforgettable earth. Yesterday I saw the leaves falling, so gently, so softly, raining down from little slender trees, golden against the blue. Perhaps Autumn is loveliest. Lo! it is Autumn. What is the magic of that? It is magic to me. —From "The Letters of Katherine Mansfield," edited by J. MINOULT MURRY.

When one looks at Mme. von Bresslern-Roth's "Angora Cat" one understands that even the greatest masters have felt drawn to this animal and loved to depict it. There is lightness and subtle grace in this white creature resting gracefully on its cushion, but wide awake, as can be inferred from its mischievous eyes. And how softly is its fluffy coat rendered, and the flowing lines and contours portrayed.

The Angora cat is an aristocrat, of the tips of its well-manicured claws, carefully hidden under velvet hair. She has been fortunate to find in Mme. von Bresslern-Roth an artist who has rendered her in a way that could do full justice to her feline beauty, in such an inimitable lightness of touch and fine suaveness of line.

Moving Into the White House

So this was Washington—this gracious clearing amid the forests, with a few incomplete buildings scattered upon a hill? Twelve years of planning had not made a city of it, or caused it even to smile serenely upon its uglier neighbor, Georgia. When the man, Bresslern, came here to make ready for the President, no work had been done on the inside of their house, and even now no single room was yet finished, and there was no place outside that Abigail could call a yard or garden. Yet the loveliness that might be, showed itself. A worthy piece of the country-side for the capital of the nation. Its beauty must grow gradually, as its awkward newness passed away. With John she could bless this home, and those that were to inhabit it in the future, and pray that none but honest and wise men might ever rule there. . . .

The President's house stood on a hilltop, with some smaller edifices in its lee. A gently-sloping meadow lay before it, not bound off by any fence or rail. The building itself was three stories high, and many-windowed, with an arched door supported by columns, and a slanting roof. The river ran at the foot of the hill. Abigail could see it from her window, and the ships came and went. A gracious home—from the outside! But the interior of the house—or what would be the interior, when it was built—was a magnificent house—a castle, almost, that would require a staff of many servants to keep it in order. But no lusters or lamps enough, as yet! They must stick candles where they light. . . . And, of course, the ladies of Washington and Georgetown called on Abigail all the time. She must fit the place up somehow—return the calls—run back home; see that Bresslern has got the man to deliver the fireworks. Forests all around them, but no one, it seemed, to cut or cart wood. And no grates in any of the rooms, or they could have burned coals! . . .

No conveniences, no comforts. No back-fence yard to dry the clothes! But come, Esther and Polly! Get through with the washing all the same. We will hang it in that great, unfinished audience room! It couldn't be used for many a day for any other purpose, anyway. —From "The Second First Lady."

the cost a straight tunic of silver Jersey de soie. I confess I am quite ravished away by you in the Persian lamb coat. I have just been with you to a concert—you wearing it. Every body turned round; the orchestra stopped. . . . A dark gentleman stepped forward and presented you with the Order of the Sun and Moon; it was the Shah of Persia. But I must stop. . . . The sky is as blue as the sky can be. I shall go to the Luxembourg Gardens this afternoon and count dahlia and baby heads. The Paris gardens are simply a glorious sight with flowers—masses of beloved Japonica, enough Japonica at last. I

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The Modern Tone Poet

The growth of the art of music in "expressive capacity" has been as steady as it has been amazing. Music, with Haydn and Mozart (it is always to be remembered that we are discussing here only symphonic music) was, as has been said, largely a weaving of tonal arabesques, innocent of meaning or definite expression. The great Beethoven came, and transformed its naive tones into new and powerful sonorities, developing, expanding, discovering, until he had endowed it with a new and unfamiliar eloquence. Schubert followed him, adding new effects of harmony, new and unparalleled ways of grouping tones, and filling the art with a fresh and wonderful exuberance, making it sing with a new tenderness and ecstasy. He left it a richer, a more simply expressive medium than he had found it. Came Berlioz, a master of orchestral utterance, of orchestral delineation. He made of music the handmaid of romance and passion as he found them in the world's dramas and poems and novels. Franz Liszt, a man of fervid imagination and intense individuality, added still other notes to the instrument—enlarged its compass, increased its sonority. Under him the symphony renounced its strict allegiance to the classic forms and became frankly a medium of dramatic and poetic expression. He made a thing which he called a "symphonic poem," in which the music was conceived and evolved, not in accordance with those classic rules of form of which we have spoken, but in accordance with the outlines of a chosen drama or poem; so that he was able to illustrate in music, with the aid of a title or descriptive text, the story of Hamlet or the Divine Comedy or Orpheus or Tasso or Prometheus. Wagner, though his field was not the concert-room, but the opera-house, so enlarged the possibilities of tonal speech as to make of it virtually a new language. His genius yielded, with magical fertility, a bewildering wealth of novel harmonic, melodic, and orchestral ideas—ideas which have been appropriated to the music of the concert hall by all those who have followed him.

And so we come to the music of our own time, which is but a logical and inevitable result of a century of growth and evolution. What, above all, is characteristic of it? First, its devotion to a "programme"—to a literary or dramatic or pictorial subject. Our modern "tone-poet"—as we aptly call him—having found ready to his hand an art which can convey with extraordinary vividness moods of longing and despair, ecstasy and jubilation, must make it still more specific and articulate. To achieve his end—to express all those varied emotions—he stops at nothing: he heaps dissonance upon dissonance, he writes in several keys at once, he assaults our ears. . . . Yet, if he be a genius, we are swayed and enthralled. We even derive a double pleasure from this new kind of art-work, which is at once music and drama. . . .

Such, in brief, is the method of the modern "tone-poet." He is, as has been said, both musician and dramatist, symphonist and poet. Nor is this all; he can be a painter as well, and can, by the aid of suggestion and

the broad analogies of his tonal palette, hint for us with his instruments such an exquisite and magical picture of the dawn as Charles Martin Loeffler paints in his orchestral fantasy after Verlaine, "La Bonne Chanson"; or such a portrait as is limned by Strauss, in his "Don Quixote," of the crack-brained and lovable knight of Cervantes. Music, today, can annotate the art of the painter—as witness the symphonic commentary by the Swiss composer, Hans Huber, on certain paintings by Böcklin; it can be sportively delineative of personalities—as witness Sir Edward Elgar's orchestral characterization of the peculiarities of various of his friends. —From "Stories of Symphonic Music," by LAWRENCE GILMAN.

Within a gold and green lit wood, a far and fairy place,
Where fancies lurked like shapes behind the trees,
Where pines had barred the portal that led to all things mortal,
And birds sang themes from ancient symphonies,
I found, in safety hiding, in ancient peace abiding,
A colony of half-forgotten clans.
There columbine was flowering and dogwood petals showering,
There dwelt, apart, the first Americans.

The bloodroot blossomed silver white as fallen stars from heaven,
Here saffrage was spray against a stone.
With fragile ivory stitches the lace-like Dutchman's breeches
Had webbed a slope selected for their own.

For sanctuary here had come the snowy tricorned trillium,
Anemone and violet I found,
Azalea, bright as coral, hepatica and laurel.

First Americans

While partridge vines lay green along the ground,
Ah, what a tiny Eden for races that had roamed
Freely as vanished red men through the land!
Bright bud and fragrant flower lay ambushed in this bower.
Faint refugees from the despoiling hand,
Through aisles of fern I wandered, and as I strolled I pondered,
How men will treasure things inanimate.
Old furniture and dishes that give them dreams for wishes,
Soothing with thoughts of lives less intricate.

While here among these live antiques, in bright ethereal hours,
The very men of olden story stray! I know that close beside me, with kindly hands to guide me, of the street they saw the estuary and the sand-hills, the tide flowing fast, and raising plumes of water over the stems of the leaning fairway buoys. A boat with a black net piled in its stern and three men crouched still in it and one man dipping the sweeps was drifting in the flood as fast as a trotting pony. The Sharbrook ride had vanished.

"The tide comes in, fast," he said. —HARRY WILLIAMSON, in "The Pathway."

THE habit of making plans is an almost universal one. Mortals outline what the day's work shall be; they determine in advance what course their affairs shall take; they anticipate the satisfactions which they believe will accrue to them from their labors. Not content with planning for themselves, many undertake the task of outlining what seems to them the desirable course for others to pursue. It may seem that men should be able to plan their affairs with as much accuracy and success as an architect plans a cathedral or an engineer a bridge; but few, perhaps, can say that their experience has unfolded the successes for which early training was designed to prepare them.

This persistent tendency to make plans hints a great truth; and it also shows that mortal outlining so often comes to naught because of the false basis upon which it rests. Christ Jesus rebuked Peter when he asked what the life-plan of John was to be, saying, "What is that to thee? follow thou me." It was enough if the eager disciple could himself find and obey the truth. Each one, individually and alone, must learn how to do this; and Jesus therefore encouraged the desire to know how to conform to God's plan. In indicating the humility through which alone can be discerned the faultless plan of the all-wise creator for His creation, the Master pointed to the ravens, to the lilies, and to the grass; and he said: "Seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you. Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

It is necessary, then, that in all its planning, human thought should learn how to begin with God, divine Mind, as the source of all true being and whose perfect plan for the real man is being inevitably and harmoniously unfolded. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 41) Mrs. Eddy says, "Mind is the architect that builds its own idea, and produces all harmony that appears." In God's perfect plan there can be no mis-

Pasture Genealogies

If cows were like people every pasture . . . would already be echoing with talk about the coming tercentennial of the state of Massachusetts. Every grandmother among the kine would be dining into the ears of her granddaughters the fact that their ancestors DID come over on the *Charlote* which is, to the dairy animals of America what the Mayflower is to their masters.

Four years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth three heifers and a bull followed in their herd from a ship to the Cape Cod shore. . . . But, still, endowing these lesser folk with human frailties, the conversational cows would now be interrupted by goats, wagging gray beards and boasting solemnly, not only of an earlier arrival in America but of praise from His Excellency, Governor Bradford himself.

In 1623, William Bradford, Governor of the colony of New Plymouth, wrote, on the 8th day of September, to his friends in England the following letter:

"It would be a princely stay and a comfortable help to the Colonie if they had some cattle, in many respects, first it would much encourage them, and be in time a greivous ease both for tillage of ground and carrying of burden; 2ly, it would make victuals both more plentiful and more comfortable; 3ly, it might be a good benefite after some increase that they might be able to spare some both for tillage of ground and carrying of burden; 4ly, it would make victuals both more plentiful and more comfortable; 5ly, it might be a good benefite after some increase that they might be able to spare some both for tillage of ground and carrying of burden; 6ly, it would make victuals both more plentiful and more comfortable; 7ly, it might be a good benefite after some increase that they might be able to spare some both for tillage of ground and carrying of burden; 8ly, it would make victuals both more plentiful and more comfortable; 9ly, it might be a good benefite after some increase that they might be able to spare some both for tillage of ground and carrying of burden; 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LABOR CENTERS OF BRITAIN HAIL

SLUM ABOLITION

National Housing Council

Houses in 10 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recent London conference of the National Housing

close of the first section of the series of non-partisan regional conferences being held in England and Wales.

Jonh G. Martin, the secretary of the council, in a special interview with a *Christian Science Monitor*

Although over 1,000,000 houses have been built since 1945, the slums have been little, if at all, relieved. In England and Wales there were over 1,000,000 houses below a satisfactory standard and 2,000,000 houses which were seriously overcrowded. Only 600,000 houses had been pulled down and replaced, and over 1,000,000 during the past three and three-quarter years. Unemployment in the building trade has been increasing, and the national importance of reducing unemployment was an additional reason for a steady building program of new houses. As a result of the committee's re-

Planning Council have proposed a far-sighted program of building 2,000,000 houses during the next 10 years at the rate of 200,000 a year. The total to be made up as follows: 500,000 houses for sale, built by private enterprise with no subsidy; 1,000,000 houses to be let to the artisan class at 11s. to 15s. inclusive rent; and 500,000 houses with children's rent allowance, to be let from 6s. to 9s. inclusive rent.

Mr. Martin said his committee considered the right approach to the problem was not to regard it as a problem of clearance or destruction of the old.

The method of basing rents on family needs had not hitherto been widely applied but the committee proposed a scheme of children's rent allowance depending on the income of the family and the number of de-

able the poorest family to secure, by means of allowances, a house at least up to the minimum standard, at a net rent of 7s. a week.

Australia Raises £91,000 Flood Fund

Entire Commonwealth Quick to Come to Aid of Refugees in Tasmania

SPECIAL TO THE NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—The sum of £31,000 has been raised throughout Australia to meet the needs of refugees from the northern and eastern parts of Tasmania which were devastated by floods recently. More than 4000 persons were made homeless by the inundation which did damage estimated at approximately £1,000,000.

It is expected here that the Federal Government will aid in the situation, especially because of the damage to public works. Rail and road bridges were swept away by the waters while in many cases extensive

Although the break in communication lines isolated the southern part of Tasmania, rapid progress is now being made in the restoration of rail facilities. Train service has been re-established between Launceston and Hobart.

GOLFERS ADD BALLS FOR ESKIMOS' GIFTS

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—An ardent golfer may not know how the other

inclined to believe that his favorite game is the common sport for both halves of the universe. This has been indicated by the receipt at the game

Sutton of a quantity of golf balls to be taken by the state ornithologist as a gift to the Eskimos he will encounter on his expedition to South-

In announcing his one-man research journey to the fringe of the arctic circle, Dr. Sutton intimated that he could use a few trinkets to make the natives happy. Now, from all parts of the State, have come contributions

Birmingham	34	21	61%
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Memphis	30	25	.545
Nashville	29	27	.518
Little Rock	27	30	.474
Atlanta	27	31	.466
Mobile	26	32	.448
Chattanooga	19	34	.358

RESULTS JUNE 12

Memphis 6, Mobile 1.
Atlanta 10, Chattanooga 5.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 2.

HAGEN TEAM WINS

DETROIT (AP)—Two birdie three on the second nine enabled Walter C. Hagen and Horton Smith to defeat George von Elm and James B. Kinneair in a special four-ball, best-ball match on the Western Golf and Country Club course here by

Western Club, on form, Von Elm tied Hagen with a par 72 over the 18 holes to make a close match up to the 17th hole. Smith turned in a 74 and Kinnear an 83.

HORDER WINS MILE RACE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

the one-mile professional cycling race at the Velodrome here, June 12, defeating Fred Spencer, the present champion, in the final heat. This victory gave him

ing. William Honeman of Newark, N. J., defeated Edward Raffo in the heat for second men.

GENERAL MOTORS EXPANSION

NEW YORK—General Motors Corporation will expend \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for enlargements to plant of Chevrolet, Motor at Tarrytown. The addition will increase output to 1200 cars daily from 700.

[illegible]

STOCK MARKET IS MOVING AT STEADY PACE

Trading Selective in Character and Moderate in Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—Reduction in the call money rate to 7 per cent stimulated a revival of bullish activity in today's stock market.

Buying continued to be of a rather selective character, however, with such important groups as the steels, motors, copper and oil taking little part in the up-swing.

Public utilities were again in the forefront of the advance, with the rails joining the upward movement in the afternoon trading.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent, dropped to 7 1/2 and then to 7, presumably in reflection of the heavy accumulation of funds here in connection with mid-month dividend, interest and federal income tax payments.

There was no notable change in time money rates but the undertone of the market was described as easier.

Wall Street generally looked for a general relaxation in rates as soon as the July 1 payments are out of the way.

There was little in the day's news to influence the price movement. An adjournment of the oil conservation conference at Colorado Springs without having reached an agreement caused disappointment in some quarters, but hope was still held out in trade circles that a satisfactory solution of the conservation problem would be found.

Inasmuch as the oil shares had not rallied in anticipation of favorable action by the conference, there was relatively little selling of those issues on the announcement of the recess.

Close Is Strong

The animated advance in the public utilities received its primary impetus from merger rumors, which involved practically every large company operating along the Atlantic seaboard. Commonwealth Edison secured 9 points, and American Water Works, North American and Standard Gas & Electric climbed 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 points, all new high records. Peoples Gas jumped 10 points.

Auburn Auto continued its sensational gain by soaring 16 points to a new high record at 291, or 70 points above the low price recorded after its listing a few weeks ago. General Electric extended its gain to 10 1/2 points by touching a new peak at 238 1/2.

Union Tank Car ran up more than 11 points, and Chesapeake & Potomac Electric Power Co. advanced 9 1/2 points to 104 1/2.

Johns-Manville, Gillette Safety Razor and Safeway Stores added 1 1/2 to 10 points higher. Underwood Electric Filter, Standard Oil of New York, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Gilman Company all reached new high levels.

Atchafalaya, which has been under rather steady pressure since the payment of dividends on a stock dividend, denied rumors of a stock dividend, led the railroad group with an early gain of 6 points. New York Central moved up 3. Revival of activity and strength in the Erie issues was based on reports that the executive committee was considering the payment of dividends on the preferred issues.

Buying became varied in the final hour when the chemicals and wool stocks appeared frequently on the ticker. Lago Oil rose to 3 1/2, a new high for the year, and Allied Chemical Commercial Solvents and Columbia Carbon moved up 4 to 6 points. Most of the public utilities continued to gain, public Service of New Jersey getting into new high ground at 97. The close was strong.

Total sales were about 2,900,000 shares.

Bonds Are Listless

The easier tone of the time money market and the availability of more funds failed to stir bonds from their listless course today. Important transactions in early trading were all in the convertibles, which benefited by the rise in the stock market.

Domestic mortgages commanded virtually no attention at their present levels, and price fluctuations were minimal. Bonds with speculative possibilities showed slight activity here and there, but were taken in smaller amounts than in previous days.

Cuba Dominican Sugar 7 1/2, which has been one of the weakest of the foreign sugar obligations, added a point to its 2-point rally of Wednesday.

A few railroads managed to move up on small buying orders, so that in the current trading, it is fairly affected by normally inconsequential transactions. Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley 4 1/2 advanced a point. Long Island general 4 1/2, and Pennsylvania Southern 3 1/2, both advanced a point.

The most active share privilege issue was the American Telephone 4 1/2, up fractionally on its usual large turnover.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO (AP)—With offerings here relatively scarce and with Liverpool wheat quotations higher than expected, Chicago wheat prices made substantial gains early today. Improved prospects for enactment of the farm relief bill helped give a decided upward trend to values both here and abroad.

Opening at 1/2 to 1 1/4 higher, Chicago wheat afterward continued to climb. Corn, oats and provisions also were firmer, with corn starting at 1/4 to 1/2 advance and subsequently rising still more.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—July 1.06 1/2, Dec. 1.11 1/2, Jan. 1.12 1/2, Feb. 1.13 1/2, Mar. 1.14 1/2, Apr. 1.15 1/2, May 1.16 1/2, June 1.17 1/2, July 1.18 1/2, Aug. 1.19 1/2, Sept. 1.20 1/2, Oct. 1.21 1/2, Nov. 1.22 1/2, Dec. 1.23 1/2, Jan. 1.24 1/2, Feb. 1.25 1/2, Mar. 1.26 1/2, Apr. 1.27 1/2, May 1.28 1/2, June 1.29 1/2, July 1.30 1/2, Aug. 1.31 1/2, Sept. 1.32 1/2, Oct. 1.33 1/2, Nov. 1.34 1/2, Dec. 1.35 1/2, Jan. 1.36 1/2, Feb. 1.37 1/2, Mar. 1.38 1/2, Apr. 1.39 1/2, May 1.40 1/2, June 1.41 1/2, July 1.42 1/2, Aug. 1.43 1/2, Sept. 1.44 1/2, Oct. 1.45 1/2, Nov. 1.46 1/2, Dec. 1.47 1/2, Jan. 1.48 1/2, Feb. 1.49 1/2, Mar. 1.50 1/2, Apr. 1.51 1/2, May 1.52 1/2, June 1.53 1/2, July 1.54 1/2, Aug. 1.55 1/2, Sept. 1.56 1/2, Oct. 1.57 1/2, Nov. 1.58 1/2, Dec. 1.59 1/2, Jan. 1.60 1/2, Feb. 1.61 1/2, Mar. 1.62 1/2, Apr. 1.63 1/2, May 1.64 1/2, June 1.65 1/2, July 1.66 1/2, Aug. 1.67 1/2, Sept. 1.68 1/2, Oct. 1.69 1/2, Nov. 1.70 1/2, Dec. 1.71 1/2, Jan. 1.72 1/2, Feb. 1.73 1/2, Mar. 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POSITION OF
TRADEGOOD
IN DOMINIONSome Disturbing Elements
but Steel, Mining and Con-
struction Work Active

OTTAWA, Can.—While there are undoubtedly a number of disturbing elements in the economic position of the Dominion at present, such as the slump in the wheat market, unfavorable weather in the eastern agricultural districts, and the certainty of an increased tariff on various Canadian products entering the United States, the general outlook for business is favorable.

Outstanding features of the situation are the well-maintained activity in the iron and steel industry, extensive mining and water power developments, which call for a large amount of machinery and supplies, and the growing demand for all kinds of building materials from the extensive new construction and road-making which are being undertaken in almost every section of the country.

The result of these activities is the employment of a vast amount of labor, more money in circulation, and an increased demand for all kinds of merchandise.

The textile industry as a whole is operating on a large scale. The new print mills have experienced better conditions than were anticipated a few months ago. The continuation of the mining situation it is notable that the summer program of exploration and development promises to be larger than ever before. In the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, large parties of mining experts are being sent out to investigate new territory.

Rainfall Aids Crops

Crop prospects in western Canada were considerably enhanced by generous rainfall in practically all districts during the last week, especially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where it was more generally required than in Alberta. The continuation of moderately warm weather has also resulted in considerable growth. Seeding operations are practically completed. Wheat, except where farmers have consistently held back to catch some growth of wild oats before sowing, is well advanced. Early distribution of seasonal commodities continues to show a satisfactory expansion in most sections of the country. Retail distribution of seasonal commodities, furnishings and fancy goods, footwear, fur coverings, and numerous other staples, are making a favorable comparison with those of the corresponding period in 1928.

Reports from almost every important wholesale and jobbing center indicate the prevalence of a well-defined feeling of cheerfulness in connection with both present and future conditions.

The volume of transatlantic passenger traffic from the port of Montreal during the present season of navigation in the St. Lawrence river, average of 1928, and increased advance bookings are reported for the coming month.

Imports From United States

Figures have been issued by the Bureau of Statistics which show that Canada's imports from the United States for the 12 months ended with April, 1929, amounted to \$1,000,000,000 above the preceding 12 months.

These imports totaled \$1,000,000,000, as compared with \$724,191,895 in the preceding period. The increase in value of imports is due to a number of factors, including a rise in the price of raw materials, and a rise in the price of manufactured goods.

One of the most interesting developments in the Canadian border trade for the last week was the sale of \$2,500,000 25-year 5 per cent. bonds of Manitoba, which are an international syndicate at a price of 92.21, or on a yield basis to the Government of 5.65 per cent.

The half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal, which was issued on June 10, shows that the bank's assets for the first six months of 1929, totaled \$1,000,000,000, as compared with \$724,191,895 in the preceding period.

The bank's liabilities for the same period totaled \$1,000,000,000, as compared with \$724,191,895 in the preceding period.

The bank's net assets for the same period totaled \$1,000,000,000, as compared with \$724,191,895 in the preceding period.

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N. Y. BONDS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Low	High
Albany PWP 4 1/2	104
Albany PWP 5 1/2	104
Albany PWP 6 1/2	104
Albany PWP 7 1/2	104
Albany PWP 8 1/2	104
Albany PWP 9 1/2	104
Albany PWP 10 1/2	104
Albany PWP 11 1/2	104
Albany PWP 12 1/2	104
Albany PWP 13 1/2	104
Albany PWP 14 1/2	104
Albany PWP 15 1/2	104
Albany PWP 16 1/2	104
Albany PWP 17 1/2	104
Albany PWP 18 1/2	104
Albany PWP 19 1/2	104
Albany PWP 20 1/2	104
Albany PWP 21 1/2	104
Albany PWP 22 1/2	104
Albany PWP 23 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 25 1/2	104
Albany PWP 26 1/2	104
Albany PWP 27 1/2	104
Albany PWP 28 1/2	104
Albany PWP 29 1/2	104
Albany PWP 30 1/2	104
Albany PWP 31 1/2	104
Albany PWP 32 1/2	104
Albany PWP 33 1/2	104
Albany PWP 34 1/2	104
Albany PWP 35 1/2	104
Albany PWP 36 1/2	104
Albany PWP 37 1/2	104
Albany PWP 38 1/2	104
Albany PWP 39 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 41 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 65 1/2	104
Albany PWP 66 1/2	104
Albany PWP 67 1/2	104
Albany PWP 68 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 93 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 96 1/2	104
Albany PWP 97 1/2	104
Albany PWP 98 1/2	104
Albany PWP 99 1/2	104
Albany PWP 100 1/2	104

A Safe Profitable Investment:

Shares of

Preserving Company

Makers of

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce

Ocean Spray Brand is pure cranberry sauce Ready to Serve. Its dark red color means vine-ripened Cape Cod Cranberries cooked where grown, while fresh, mellow, juicy. The demand about doubles every year. Regular cash dividends and 10 per cent stock rights for the last three years. To meet this demand for 1,000,000 cases within three years, you are invited to become a shareholder.

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.

South Hanson, Mass.

Kindly send detailed information about your company.

Name _____
Street _____
Town _____ State _____

Low	High
Albany PWP 4 1/2	104
Albany PWP 5 1/2	104
Albany PWP 6 1/2	104
Albany PWP 7 1/2	104
Albany PWP 8 1/2	104
Albany PWP 9 1/2	104
Albany PWP 10 1/2	104
Albany PWP 11 1/2	104
Albany PWP 12 1/2	104
Albany PWP 13 1/2	104
Albany PWP 14 1/2	104
Albany PWP 15 1/2	104
Albany PWP 16 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 18 1/2	104
Albany PWP 19 1/2	104
Albany PWP 20 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 22 1/2	104
Albany PWP 23 1/2	104
Albany PWP 24 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 38 1/2	104
Albany PWP 39 1/2	104
Albany PWP 40 1/2	104
Albany PWP 41 1/2	104
Albany PWP 42 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 74 1/2	104
Albany PWP 75 1/2	104
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Albany PWP 93 1/2	104
Albany PWP 94 1/2	104
Albany PWP 95 1/2	104
Albany PWP 96 1/2	104
Albany PWP 97 1/2	104
Albany PWP 98 1/2	104
Albany PWP 99 1/2	104
Albany PWP 100 1/2	104

DIVIDENDS

Last			
47	Open	High	Low
Albany PWP 4 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 5 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 6 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 7 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 8 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 9 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 10 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 11 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 12 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 13 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 14 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 15 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 16 1/2	104	104	104
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Albany PWP 31 1/2	104	104	104
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Albany PWP 98 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 99 1/2	104	104	104
Albany PWP 100 1/2	104	104	104

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(Continued)
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EMERSON-
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WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
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754 Chapel and 314 State Streets
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"Remember Dad"
Shirts—Ties—Tie Racks—Hosiery
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Walk-Over Shoes for Men
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We carry Cinderella Dressing
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HATS CLEANED
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CUSTOM-MADE HATS
94 Church St., 20 Years in Business
MARY LYONS
SPECIALTY SHOPPE
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: HESTER LYNCH (THRALE) PIOZZI.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English writer and friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Born in Wales, she went as a girl to London, and there received a thorough education, for she knew her Latin and spoke fluently French and Italian and Spanish. When still very young, she was married to Henry Thrale, a rich merchant, who took her to his country house at Streatham. It was there that she attracted to her drawing room many of the literary lights of her day. In 1765 a friend of the Thrales presented Dr. Johnson to her—a momentous introduction indeed.

The learned Doctor, whose own household in London was somewhat harassed, took great comfort at Streatham. Though annoyed in the beginning by his untidy and boorish ways, Mrs. Thrale made much of her distinguished guest. We have Boswell's own word for it, as recorded in the "Life": "Dr. Johnson had probably been kind enough to speak well of me, for this evening he delivered me a very polite card from Mr. Thrale and her, inviting me to Streatham. On the sixth of October I complied with the invitation. I was equally the care of his host and hostess. I rejoiced at seeing him so happy." It was not long before a room was kept always waiting for him at Streatham, and he occupied it during the last years of his life. But, in the end, Dr. Johnson felt himself slighted and his pleasure was ruined. For the lady, after the passing of the worthy Mr. Thrale, married an Italian musician named Marcellino Piossi. Many of her friends disapproved, Dr. Johnson in particular. It is reported that he collected all her letters and himself saw them burned. However, it was a notable friendship. While Mrs. Piozzi wrote some verse, interest centers in her diary, her letters and in certain of her memories and anecdotes of Dr. Johnson which have been published. She seems to have been a woman of intelligence and charm.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many miles of railroad were there in the world in 1830?—Editorial Page . . . 20
2. Who is known as "the father of English poetry"?—One Minute Biographies . . . 20
3. What new name has been suggested for "dry" supporters?—Letters . . . 20
4. What are "class" lodges in Freemasonry?—News of Freemasonry . . . 20
5. What relief work has been termed "the greatest sustained benevolence in history"?—News Section . . . 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Infidel

An infidel is one who does not believe in something specified, usually that thing being religion. From a Christian point of view, an infidel is one who rejects or denies the divine origin and authority of Christianity. The Latin words *in* and *fidelis* mean "not" and "faithful," but in our interpretation "infidel," adjectively used, means "without faith or not holding to the true faith," rather than merely "unfaithful."

The term "infidel" is frequently regarded as an interchangeable synonym, is, however, limited to one who denies the existence of God by disregarding the moral obligations to Him.

The first syllable of *in-fidel* is accented. Each *i* sounds as in *fill*, *as* in recent.

"Such services . . . gave the infidels possession of Spain."—Ed

Quotation for Today

CHOOSE rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them.—ANON.

The Mail Bag

(Continued from The Young Folks' Page)

design. Every house has a red tile roof and has beautiful shrubbery around it. The Forest Hills Stadium is where most American tennis matches, such as for the Davis Cup (when America is in possession of it) are played.

I am 17 years old. For 15 years I have had the pleasure of attending the Christian Science Sunday school. In the fall I intend to go to Dartmouth College in Hanover, N. H. I expect to take my A. B. degree there and then continue at the Harvard Law School for my LL. B. degree. The course will take me seven years, but I feel it will be well worth the time.

I should be most happy to receive letters from boys in Great Britain or any of her colonies. Harrison C.

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor: I have written once before to the Mail Bag but my letter was not published. I enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page very much and I think the Daily Features and everything on that page very interesting. I am going to make a collection of the One Minute Biographies, which are very helpful to me in my school work.

We lived in the country until about three years ago, when we came to Liverpool. Although this town is very interesting I would much rather live in the country. Liverpool has very large docks and is a great seaport. It is very interesting to go to the pier head and watch some of the large liners coming up the Mersey.

Many of the world's large shipping firms have their huge buildings near the pier head.

There are a great many beautiful parks in Liverpool and often one may see the cars crowded with people coming back from the parks. In the Liverpool Museum there are two very interesting models of Liverpool in the olden days.

I am 14 years old and should very much like to receive letters from girls of my age in Africa and Canada. I should answer them promptly as I do not have many friends to whom I write. I am interested in geography, drawing and travel. My favorite pastimes are swimming, cricket, netball and last but not least, reading. I attend the Calder High School and I am in Middle A.

With best wishes to all Mail Baggers. Dorothea C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Kathleen B. (12), Melita, Manitoba, Canada.—Especially from Hawaii.

Michelle F. (13), Cambridge, England.—Especially from Hollywood, Calif.

Ruth C. (13), Austin, Minn.

Bernice S. (14), San Francisco, Calif.—Exchange stamps and postcards.

Muriel M. (15), Kenmore, N. Y.—Interested in reading, music and outdoor sports.

Helene A. (16), New York, N. Y.

Marian E. (17), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in art.

Edith P. (18), San Francisco, Calif.

Anna D. (19), Toronto, Canada.—Especially from Girl Scouts.

Boys

Fagus A. (12), London, England.

[The boy for sending the little verses, Fagus.—Ed.]

Paul S. (13), Wichita, Kan.—Especially from Europe.

The Children's Corner

Dickey

EVERYONE loved Dickey; he was so tame and friendly, and would put his little head on one side and say: "Pretty Dick, pretty Dick" so many times. He was a little canary and lived in a big house in the country, and although his golden cage hung in front of a sunny window, he was seldom in it. His usual perch was on the top, where he would sing away to his heart's content.

At meal times he would fly down to the table, and after inspecting the shining glass or silver would hop onto his mistress' shoulder and in the plainest bird language ask for a few crumbs or a piece of apple; and

tempt to fly away. He loved the big sunny room that was his home, and was quite content to fly about in it and perch on the bowls of flowers. About the only time he came in his cage was at night. Douglas would call: "Come along, old chap, it's bedtime; we both have to go to bed." And Dickey would hop into his own little house, which Douglas covered with a piece of warm green baize.

[The day bath was a very important event in Dickey's life. A small glass dish was put on the mirror-backed sideboard and Dickey would splash himself, and everything else with a splash, distance, until his feathers were matted together. One day, because of the splashing, his mistress decided to put the bath on a large newspaper spread on the floor. When Dickey went to the sideboard as usual he was amazed not to find the bath there.]

"Sweet, sweet!" he cried loudly. "You must have it on the floor, Dickey," explained Douglas, stooping down and splashing the water with his finger.

Dickey hopped down and inspected his new bathroom. Evidently disapproving he flew back to the sideboard.

"Come on, Dickey," coaxed Douglas, "come along down here and have your bath."

"Sweet, sweet!" answered Dickey decidedly, and hopped along the sideboard, protesting all the time. Finally, when Dickey found that he could not have his own way, he decided on a plan of action. He flew down to the edge of his glass dish and dipped his little beak in; then, carrying a drop of water, he flew back and dropped it onto the sideboard. He repeated this several times each journey adding a drop of water to the tiny pool he had made. Then, with a final "Sweet, sweet!" of triumph, he proceeded to try and wash himself in the minute bath his many journeys had provided.

In the face of such perseverance could anyone do less than restore the bath to its usual place? So, after that, the little bird had his customary splashing in his own proper bathroom on the sideboard.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Tuesday's puzzle: The Mail Bag opens the door to World Friendships.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning of Togo and I passed a dog that I had never seen before and I said, "Who do you suppose he is?"

And when Togo told me he was an Airedale I said, "Oh, I'd like to meet him!"

And I ran after him and introduced myself and asked him to tell me about his airplane trips and how he likes to fly and everything.

"Fly? Airplane trips? Why, he said, 'I don't know what you're talking about!'"

And he calls himself an Airedale! Now what do you know about that?

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Freedom

Celina, O.
VACATION! For almost a year an Oklahoma lad in his early twenties had looked forward to that luxury. Two glorious weeks of freedom!

Those do-as-you-please two weeks had almost arrived when he received word of a young cousin in Ohio who had become a shut-in. Freedom? His vacation was decided. He was needed in Ohio.

During those two weeks, day by day, he sat patiently by the bedside of this relative; hour by hour he read, encouraged, helped.

Although during his vacation he never saw much farther than the four walls of that room, yet he said that there he had discovered freedom—freedom from self.

For the rest of the household it taught that sacrifice is joy, as departing he affirmed: "This has been my happiest vacation!"

In Lighter Vein



The film director, famous for his crowd scenes, beds out his geraniums.

As a Lady Should

Mother was entertaining company in the drawing room when Betty clattered noisily down from the nursery.

"Go upstairs again, and come down very quietly," said her mother. A short pause followed, and Betty reappeared, saying, "You didn't hear me this time. Mother, did you?"

"No," replied her mother, "you came down without a sound, as every lady should, Betty."

"Yes," returned Betty, "I slid down the banister!"—*Montreal Star*.

Either One Will Do

New Office Boy: "Why don't you go to the ball game today, sir? It's a great afternoon, business is quiet, and I feel sure I can take care of things."

The Boss: "Yes, I know, but I am expecting a call. Thanks just the same."

New Office Boy: "Well, perhaps I'd better go, then. Both of us won't be needed around here."

Worse Than That

Wife of Famous Actor (on motor tour): "I think it would be policy to pull up, dear."

Famous Actor: "Why, what's the matter?"

Wife: "It's a policeman with an autograph book."

Dear Me!

Farmer: "I never saw such a season. My corn isn't an inch high!"

Neighbor: "An inch? Why, the sparrows have to kneel down to eat mine!"—*Montreal Star*.

Otherwise It Might Have

"Oh, I wonder if the mail threw that last poem of mine in the fire."

"Impossible! You know she can't read English!"

Odds and Ends

Millions for Scouting

A fund of \$10,000,000 is to be established by the Boy Scouts of America. Part of the fund is to be used for establishing a school for Scout leaders and for a retirement fund for professional Scout leaders.

Humorist

"Every man ought to wear a soft collar in warm weather," declares a humorist. "We always do, although it is usually stiff one when we put it on in the morning."

Steel for Permanence

When one of the first skyscrapers built was recently wrecked in Chicago, to make room for a larger structure, the cast-iron and steel frame work was found in excellent condition, no rust having developed.

Toledo Blade

When television reaches the home the other installment payments will have to be rearranged to make a place for the stranger.

Surveying by Seaplane

Seaplanes are being used to locate new highway and railroad routes in British Columbia, the numerous lakes there affording safe landing places.

London Opinion

A Danish explorer is organizing a new expedition to Alaska. Evidently spring cleaning has broken out in Denmark.

Fastest Animals

The antelope is the swiftest land animal of North America, but the otter is the champion swimmer among them.

Arkansas Gazette

Motorcar advertised as "absolutely free from irritating noises" apparently has no back seat.

Japanese Silk

The cultivation of the silkworm has been carried on in Japan since 199 A. D., the first silkworm eggs being taken there from China.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1929

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover and the Senate

WHILE the situation which exists in Washington at the moment, due to the disagreement between the House and the Senate in the matter of farm relief legislation, may not be pleasing to President Hoover and Administration leaders, it is one which gives to the Chief Executive an opportunity to display, in a crisis, those qualities of leadership which he admittedly possesses. Following the second refusal of a Senate majority made up of Democrats and dissenting Republicans to eliminate the tariff debenture provision from the farm bill, and the failure to approve the House conference measure, Mr. Hoover promptly laid his hand upon the table. In an authorized statement defining his position, he makes it plain that the continued adherence of the Senate to the stand it has taken will result in failure to make available to agriculture that reasonable and practical measure of relief promised by the Republican Party in the last campaign and popularly approved in the election of 1928.

It is now more than ever apparent that unless and until the debenture subsidy feature is stricken from the farm bill and a measure complying with the plan outlined by the House is adopted by Congress, there will be no relief measure written into the law. President Hoover, both in his message outlining his ten points of objection to the proposed debenture subsidy and in his latest summarization of its uneconomic provisions, has taken a position from which he cannot recede, whatever the immediate legislative result may be.

Those Republican senators who seek to justify their insubordination by alleging that their support of Mr. Hoover in the pre-election campaign was induced by the belief that he would approve of some such plan of farm relief as they now demand, are convincingly answered by the President in his most recent public statement. "Subsidies," he reminds them, "were condemned in the course of the campaign." And then he says: "The so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party, nor by its proponents."

The latest action of the Senate, the responsibility for which rests upon the minority party and its allies in the remnant of the insurgent camp, jeopardizes an achievement to which the Republican Party, armed with a warrant of authority given by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the country as a whole, is morally committed. But the impasse reached need not, necessarily, be insuperable. The battle is not one in which considerations of supremacy, either political or personal, should control or govern. There is too much at stake to make it possible that legislation so greatly desired, and admittedly so much needed, should be longer delayed, or perhaps finally defeated, by party jealousies or individual prejudices.

London Fêtes Its "Bobbies"

THE London policeman is the most popular of public officials, the guardian of civilization, and the mainstay of the cheaper comic papers. Even the most extreme of Radicals who desire to reduce the sphere of government to its absolute minimum would still keep, in a phrase that has become classical, the "policeman at the corner." So difficult is it to realize how society would get along without him that the centenary celebration held recently in Hyde Park, when some 12,000 members of the metropolitan force paraded before the Prince of Wales and a large crowd, comes as a surprise with its reminder that until 1829 England had no organized police to maintain the law, to outwit the criminal, and to direct the country visitor along the streets of London.

Yet such is the case. In the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth, the borough of Kensington, with an area of fifteen square miles, had to rely upon three constables and three headboroughs for the preservation of order, and a similar or worse state of affairs prevailed throughout the country. It is no wonder that, with so pitifully inadequate a force, public disorder was rampant. It is estimated that 5 per cent of the population habitually broke the law. The reader of Fielding's novels would gather the impression that a man could count on very little safety if he kept to the high road and the main streets of the cities, and on none at all if he deviated from them by half a dozen yards; and a glance at the files of the Gentleman's Magazine for the period shows that this impression is correct.

Those are the conditions with which Sir Robert Peel dealt in 1829 when he appointed the metropolitan police force of 3,000 constables (now increased to 20,000), whose centenary has recently been celebrated; and the striking contrast which they afford to the orderliness of today amply justifies the gratitude that all England feels toward the police. Yet upon their institution they were denounced as part of a scheme to oppress the people by arbitrary and tyrannical methods, and they aroused as much opposition as the standing army had done 140 years earlier. But this opposition was broken down in a remarkably short time, and when in 1865 the county police were compulsorily established all over England, the force had already laid the foundations of a popularity that has been constantly and deservedly increasing ever since,

until the blue uniform of the policeman has now become the effective symbol of the protection and order which it is the end of society to maintain.

When Professors Become Allies

WHY should a college athletic coach be the only member of the faculty whom students regard as an ally? Why should professors take on the rôle of antagonists, to be either placated or circumvented? They need not. At least that is the answer Dorothy Canfield Fisher makes in World's Work. She announces the "discovery" of a college where both bluffing and "toadying" are extinct. Extinct? someone says. Isn't there, then, anywhere on the landscape, a history lecturer who can be sidetracked into a discourse on Napoleon and kept there until the bell rings, or even an economics professor who is susceptible to a tactful interest in his pet theory?

Of course, is the answer, professors at Swarthmore are human. But they are not examiners! All examinations—at least in the honors courses—are given by teachers from other institutions. There is the nub of this system. A professor is no longer a taskmaster who sets up obstacles in the student's path; he is an adviser who helps surmount those obstacles. And the honors system has been arranged to let him do that in the most natural and effective way. Instead of lecturing to assorted masses of humanity, he holds informal conferences in his study with groups of three or four young people who, having chosen for their last two years in college to take the responsibility for getting their education, are not regulated by any "factory" system of compulsory class attendance, but solely by the necessity of acquiring such a mastery of certain subjects as must be recognized by those unknown examiners.

The college begins to treat the student somewhat as the world will treat him, to leave up to him what he will do with the opportunities it offers. The student, no longer pursued by an education, starts to pursue it. The teacher finds himself stimulated and challenged. Quickening contacts with eager individuals displace dealings with names in a classbook; while the fact that he must lead his pupils into such a complete grasp of their subjects that the examiners will be convinced the entire field has been covered puts him on his mettle.

And these examinations! They are a key to the entire system, for they are designed to give the student an opportunity to show what he knows, rather than to catch him on what he does not know.

A report of the Carnegie Foundation calls this development one of "the three original contributions to education" being carried on in the United States today. The General Education Board is so impressed by its worth that it has appropriated \$360,000 toward the costs at Swarthmore. About 100 colleges and universities are experimenting in the same direction, but few, perhaps, are so well fitted to pioneer toward individualized education as is Swarthmore, with its Quaker traditions that emphasize individual responsibility and freedom.

Recently at the national conference of the Association of Deans a speaker declared that the American college of today is a failure for five-sevenths of the students who enter it. He blamed this condition largely on an "ironclad system of marks and ritual of attending classes which is destroying scholarly initiative." May not the Swarthmore plan, which measures its success not so much by what it does for the student as by what it leads him to do for himself, be one answer to this problem?

Not a Point Against Prohibition

THE always persistent but not always ingenious opponents of the prohibition law have been making much ado over figures issued by an insurance company in New York, contrasting the number of fatalities arising from the use of liquor in the United States and Canada. Even allowing for the vastly greater population, and the very different type of population on this side of the Canadian line, the figures tell heavily against American conditions.

But they do not tell against prohibition. What they show is the frequently fatal folly of trying to break down the prohibition law by persistent personal violation of it. Not a single fatality, it may be hazarded, ever resulted from obedience to the prohibition law. This being the case—and the statement is unanswerable—the complete disingenuousness of the effort to score a point by comparison of these figures becomes only too apparent.

Women and Wages

IT IS not surprising, in view of the comparatively recent advent of women in the business world, that certain opposition to their being there still should exist. But it is high time that women should awaken to the nature of the prejudice. When once they come to realize that the fault rests somewhat upon their own shoulders, they will find the bias becoming so lessened as to be almost negligible.

Too often, however, is it stoutly and sincerely maintained by women that, in certain occupations at least, they are being hopelessly discriminated against as to equality of wage. They take the stand that because of masculine prejudice they are seriously handicapped.

This lack of discernment as to the cause of the handicap was recently brought out by the personnel head of a large organization. Two positions in the same line of activity were open, one for a man, the other for a woman. Several months after each new incumbent had entered upon the work the woman learned that her co-worker was receiving a salary half again as large as her own, although she notably outdistanced him in qualification, experience and accomplishment.

The personnel head, however, herself a woman, lifted the edge of the veil. She inquired of the woman whether or not she had sufficiently esteemed what she had to offer and had placed a high enough valuation on her services when applying for the position. The woman replied that she had been apprehensive she would not obtain the position at all if she did not put her figure for compensation low.

"You have unusual qualifications and have had remarkable experience," said the personnel head.

"Our company was very keen to secure you, so keen, in fact, that, contrary to usual custom, we asked you to name your price. You named it!"

This may be an exceptional case in detail, but in general it is safe to say that in the proportion that women eliminate the personal element from their own judgment as to this particular traditional handicap and put a higher value on their own qualifications will they find a growing sense of fairness in the wage standard.

A Peace College

THE introduction of a bill in the national House of Representatives providing for the establishment by the Government of a peace college in the United States gives direction to a sentiment which has long been cherished by numbers of people who have at heart the present and future welfare of the country and the whole world. Many have seen the incongruity of the maintenance by a peace-loving country of colleges for war—both by land and sea—while giving no heed, educationally, to the establishment of permanent peace.

The reason advanced for this seeming negligence, whenever the issue has been raised, has been that many, or most, institutions of learning, especially those which provide religious training, have for their purpose the promotion of peace. But this answer does not satisfy. There are many branches of study which may be practically pursued for the purpose of training men to become crusaders for peace; and if the men chosen are of as good ability and are as well equipped for this work as are those trained for the profession of war, results of signal moment to the world may follow.

There can be no sound reason to oppose this commendable proposal. It is not in any sense a pacifist movement, as that term is commonly used. It is rather a well-considered proposition to begin the orderly and thorough education of an army of peacemakers whose purpose it shall be to bring about between the nations such an era of amity and good will based upon understanding as will render war impossible.

Peace lovers will welcome this notable proposition, and in case the Government does not undertake the immediate establishment of a peace college, as the bill provides, the publicity given the idea may lead to its being undertaken as a private enterprise. So sound a proposal will not long languish for lack of support at a time when the desirability of permanent peace looms so large upon the international horizon.

Broadway Invades Hollywood

WITH the advent of talking pictures, a new twist is given the wheel of cinematic fortune. The need for dramatic talent of distinction has brought about an exodus of theatrical folk from Broadway to the screen capital of truly serious proportions, serious enough at any rate to cause the Broadway managers to knit their brows in genuine bewilderment over the depleted ranks of thespians, and sufficiently alarming to the Hollywood contingent, who see their place in the cinematic sun being threatened. The invasion of Hollywood by the Broadway Who's Who goes on apace, as actors, playwrights, dialogue specialists, composers, managers, song writers, instrumentalists, voice coaches, singers, dancers, musical comedy specialists and others continue to cross the continent in goodly groups, drawn by the vastly higher salaries of the screen.

The Hollywood producers, mighty in resources and quick to turn the next corner, have sounded an apparently irresistible call for dramatic talent of the first order to insure success in their new field in sound pictures, and Broadway has responded with alacrity. No longer do the actors use the "movies" as fillers-in between engagements or as additional revenue during production week days, but they are engaging in the intricacies of the new screen technique in all seriousness and enlarging their borders to meet the demands of the greater audiences that will now sit at their feet.

Just as this present season will be known in film annals as the year of the great Broadway invasion, so a year hence the pattern will have undoubtedly changed to meet the constantly shifting requirements of the screen. It is yet to be proven that the far-flung screen public will adopt overnight the little-known luminaries of Broadway, for, after all, it is the dictum of the ubiquitous box office that determines in great measure the favorites and their term of office. Already the shadow of Equity is looming large upon the Hollywood hills, and it will depend largely on how far the demands of this eastern organization are met by the west coast producers as to the permanence of the present Broadway hold on the cinema. The situation is rife with interest for both groups, and it is to be hoped that the issue will be worked out with the utmost consideration for both sides and the mutual interests of the stage and the screen.

Editorial Notes

Teaching a letter carrier how to walk would seem almost as absurd as to teach a fish how to swim. Yet a machine which has been installed in one of the Nation's post offices is said to have distinct value in bettering the carrier's gait and making his walks much easier. The faithful postman is entitled to everything that can be done for him to make his arduous duties lighter.

By flying "blind" under extreme conditions over one of the world's most treacherous air routes by the aid of a radio beam which sent out dots and dashes to guide him, T. P. Nelson, air-mail pilot flying from Cleveland to Hadley Field, New Jersey, has done his share to show the world that flying is not just a fair weather industry.

Eloquent testimony to the benefit of prohibition is furnished in a statement of the conditions in Belgium by M. P. E. Janson, Belgian Minister of Justice, in which he said, "Because of liquor prohibition, we have lived in a peaceful social atmosphere since 1919."

The League of Nations Economic Committee, seeking to improve conditions in the sugar industry caused by overproduction, has learned that beet growing in Europe has not increased since the war and is not, therefore, at the root of the problem.

President Hoover's War on Poverty

By T. N. CARVER, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THERE have been so many wild and unworkable schemes for the abolition of poverty as to produce a natural skepticism whenever its possibility is even suggested. Yet, in the face of this skepticism, President Hoover has been quoted as believing that poverty can be abolished, and as hoping that definite progress can be made toward this goal during his Administration. President Hoover has been all his life doing things which skeptics said could not be done. His remarkable record of achievement ought to give new courage, therefore, to those who have been hoping for an economic Moses to lead men out of the wilderness of unemployment and poverty. Mr. Hoover has a remarkable grasp on the realities of every problem he tackles. Hence when he says that starving millions can be fed, the Mississippi controlled, or that poverty can be abolished, the rest of us will do well to take notice.

Alfred Marshall, in the first edition of his great treatise on economics, stated frankly that the persistence of poverty was the great scandal upon civilization and was the main reason for studying economics. Every economist whose writings are worth the paper on which they are printed is trying, directly or indirectly, to make his contribution to the solution of the problem of poverty. If the United States can really achieve the elimination of poverty, it will have amply justified its existence, even if it never contributes another thing to civilization. Americans will have ample reason for being proud of their country, if it really shows the world that poverty can actually be abolished, even though it should fall behind the rest of the world in everything else. That one achievement will be a unique accomplishment. No other country ever came anywhere near it. Moreover, I am firmly convinced, no other country, however brilliant its civilization, has ever achieved anything so tremendously worth while.

If America is to achieve any great national goal, it must be prepared to pay the price. For such a unique achievement as the abolition of poverty, it must expect, therefore, to pay a commensurate price. If prohibition is really helping multitudes of poor people to earn more, waste less, and live better, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, in an article in the Atlantic Monthly, admitted that it had, and if, when more thoroughly enforced, it will enable workmen to earn still more, waste still less and live still better, the alleged deprivation which the rich are called upon to undergo, in the loss of cocktails and champagne, is a very small price to pay. That is one of the reasons, and it alone is a sufficient reason, why President Hoover favors the continuation and the better

enforcement of prohibition. It fits into any rational scheme for the abolition of poverty.

Again, if America is to abolish poverty it must give up the fetish of cheap labor. It cannot possibly abolish poverty within its borders, so long as it imports poverty in wholesale quantities from other countries. It made a beginning years ago when it stopped importing poverty, that is, cheap labor, from Asia. It took another step in advance when it greatly reduced the amount of it from Europe. But it is still importing it from certain parts of the American continent, especially Mexico. The only possible reason for importing Mexican labor when so many American laborers are unemployed is that it is cheaper. Cheap labor means poor people. Not only are the cheap foreign laborers poor, they make American laborers still poorer by lowering their wage scale or throwing them out of employment. There is no use talking about abolishing poverty in the United States until America stops importing it and impoverishing its own laborers in the process.

Of course the United States would have no immigration to restrict if America were not a good country for laborers to come to. They used to come to get free land. Later they have been coming to get jobs. Why have jobs been better in the United States than in their own country? Not altogether because of America's natural resources. Other sections of the American continent have natural resources, but they are not inhabited by the kind of people who develop resources and give employment. The United States has succeeded in some way in encouraging enterprise, invention and investment. These have expanded the country's industries and enabled them to pay high wages. Under wise statesmanship America can still further expand its industries, and enable them to pay higher and higher wages. If, at the same time, the United States can save these jobs for its own people, this will enable these latter to earn more and more, waste less and less, and live better and better.

This is far different from the cheap and easy plan, tried unsuccessfully by other countries, of reducing the amount of poverty by exporting it, that is by emigration. So long as the United States was willing to take the unemployed from other countries, this relieving those countries of a part of their burden, they have no motive for working out a more constructive solution. When America serves notice that it will no longer permit those countries to throw their burdens of unemployment on its shoulders, they will be forced to solve their own problem. In the end that will be better for those countries than wholesale emigration.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

ENTRANCE and final examinations are being abolished in Russian high schools and universities. From this year students in the rabfacs, or workers' high schools, will no longer be subject to final examinations, and some of the examinations required of high-school graduates for entrance into the universities will be eliminated. The Commissar for Education, Anatole Lunacharsky, condemned the examination system in the following terms:

Examinations are an extraordinarily barbarous and very ineffectual method of appraising the knowledge of students, taking from them much strength and time and giving no beneficial results. During the entrance examinations for the universities a number of cases were noted when unsatisfactory replies were inspired by the strong excitement of the students. The very nature of examinations, the haste and heightened nervous strain of the students lead to the crudest mistakes in judging their knowledge. The examinations are turned into a lottery.

It is intimated that examinations will be replaced by more efficient pedagogical methods of determining the fitness of students; but the exact nature of these methods has not been divulged.

The Russian dramatist, D. P. Smolin, in collaboration with the architect, Mr. Chechulin, has worked out a project for a completely mechanized theater which has attracted much favorable attention in theatrical circles. The theater, which is movable in character, provides accommodation for 12,000 spectators and is equipped with the latest devices of stagecraft. The Commissariat for Education has appropriated 12,000 rubles to construct a model of this theater.

A new move in the antireligious campaign which has been gaining strength and momentum during recent months is the advocacy by Komsovmosk Pravda, the organ of the Union of Communist Youth, of a refusal by the printers of the Soviet Union to print religious publications. This agitation has already met with some success, the printing of a number of Bibles having been stopped. Komsovmosk Pravda employs the following argument: "Soviet organs cannot forbid the publication of religious literature, because this would violate the idea of freedom of conscience, but the workers of the printing industry can and must apply the method of productive boycott to religious literature." There are eleven religious journals in Russia which may be affected if this organized boycott is carried into practice.

Sixteen engineers and employees of the Longacre building firm of New York have arrived here and will soon begin work on a housing contract for the Moscow Soviet, calling for a total expenditure of \$25,000,000. The Americans have proposed to build walls with a depth of one and a half bricks, instead of the usual Russian two and a half bricks. This will save bricks, of which there is a considerable shortage, and the American engineers are confident that the walls can be guaranteed against the penetration of cold and damp by other means. While the contract is mainly for the erection of houses in one of the working-class suburbs of Moscow, a laundry and a factory kitchen are also to be constructed. The Russians hope to benefit by the American building experience.

Moscow has recently introduced a number of new restrictions on the liquor trade. Co-operative stores are forbidden to include vodka among their wares in the cities and workers' settlements of the province, while in Moscow vodka is banished from sixty-seven co-operative stores. Vodka may not be sold after 6 in the evening. Private beer saloons have been suppressed altogether, and the number of licensed state saloons of this type has been cut down to sixty-nine. The closing hour for saloons has been fixed at 10 in the evening in some parts of the city and at 11 in others.

A system of payment by check for small depositors in savings banks is being introduced here. Hitherto a vast amount of time was lost because people had to go personally and often stand in line to pay their telephone charges, insurance premiums, co-operative and trade-union dues, electricity bills and similar charges. The new arrangement for extending check-book facilities to small depositors will, as is hoped, save much time and also encourage people to put more money in banks.

Moscow counts 80,000 "lienshtens," or persons who are disfranchised because of the provisions of the Soviet Constitution which deny the right to vote to merchants and traders, priests and ministers of religion, persons who live on income which is not derived from some form of mental and physical work, etc. While many Russians would be willing to forgo the privilege of attending Soviet election meetings, the right to vote, as distinguished from the exercise of it, ranks with the trade-union card as one of the two most precious possessions of the Soviet citizen. The disfranchised person is a veritable pariah, excluded from any form of state employ-

ment (and in Russia most employment is under the State), charged double or more for public and semi-public services, and having his own disabilities visited on his children, who are not admitted into universities and high schools.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must furnish only those of its authors, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions asserted. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Hardy's Poetry—An Individual Experience"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The article on the Home Forum page of the Monitor of May 17 was wisely entitled "Hardy's Poetry—An Individual Experience." Here is an individual whose experience with Hardy's poetry is very different.

Although I will admit that there is much in the poetry of Thomas Hardy of doubtful value, and much good writing on poor subjects, yet I cannot agree with "F. S.'s" expressed opinions. I would refer the readers of "F. S.'s" article to Hardy's lovely and noble poem, "The Darkling Thrush"; to the lovely, matchless beauty of "When I Set Out for Lyonesse"; to the deeply sympathetic and vivid reconstruction of Peter's death of his Master, in the poem, "In the Servants' Quarters"; to the exalted lines entitled, "His Country," written during the last war, with the following as Hardy's own marginal comment: "He travels southward, and looks around; and cannot discover the boundary of his native country; or where his duties to his fellow-creatures end; nor who are his enemies"; or to the simple, pure lyric, "Weathers," in "Late Lyrics and Earlier."

Hardy has shown, with pity, love and sympathy for his brothers, the uselessness of war in "And There Was a Great Calm," written on the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, which poem is a mighty blow for peace.

As for Hardy as a teacher, his "Sarum School" at the end of "Late Lyrics" indicates his thought when he says:

"You taught not that which you set about,"

"Said my own voice talking to me,"

"That the greatest of things is Charity...."

Anyone who thinks it difficult to find good in Hardy's poetry should read "A Bird-Scene at a Rural Dwelling."

"Any Little Old Song," "Lover to Mistress," "Snow on the Suburbs" (surely one of the most marvelous poems ever written for the cause of animals), "The Sheep-Boy" and the ode, "Compassion," in celebration of the centenary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Yes, here is one individual whose experience with Hardy's poetry differs considerably from "F. S.'s," and who, as Hardy a philosopher, one who can catch and explain, tell us much and teach us much, and express, at the time of the Boer War, thoughts which only now, after more than thirty years, are beginning to be widely felt. I refer to the sonnet, "Departure," from "War Poems," which concludes:

When shall the sinner softer politics

Whereof we dream, have waned in each proud land

And patriotism, grown Godlike, scorn to stand

Bondsaid to realms, but circle earth and seas?

The present writer would like all interested, whether they have ever read a line of Hardy or not, to read carefully "A Prayer for a Man on Public Men," found in his last book, "Winter Words." JOHN C. W. BIRD,

Bloomfield, N. J.

Charles Kellogg and His Bird Songs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I greatly enjoyed the reminiscences of the Hippodrome in the Monitor of May 15 and 16. I well remember the Pan-American Midway success of Thompson & Dundy of "A Trip to the Moon," and have been an occasional visitor at the Hippodrome.

I write, however, to say that I was surprised at the omission of any reminiscence of that great headliner, Charles Kellogg, and his bird songs. Sensitive Flame, etc., etc. While it is true that the Hippodrome eschewed repetitions, Kellogg gave solo entertainments on the Hippodrome's big stage year after year, holding the audience of over 5,000 for his period of seventeen to twenty-five minutes, with no assistants other than the encouragement afforded him by Mrs. Kellogg, sitting in the wings. Child of nature, Mr. Kellogg was for a long time too timid to step from the California forests to the big stage, where he enthralled and astonished his great audiences, without the strength afforded him by the near presence of his wife.

I think no other singer ever recorded Victrola records which could be played in repetition. No two records on two instruments can be played together with complete harmony, while scores of Kellogg's records, on instruments distributed throughout the great Hippodrome—on the stage, in the galleries, in the basement (where the songs came up the ventilators to the feet of the audience), flooded the theater with the bird songs of Charles Kellogg. Buffalo, N. Y. DARWIN D. MARTIN.

"What Is Democracy?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Monitor of May 15 was an article on the Editorial Page under the caption, "What Is Democracy?" In it the subject of candidates is brought up, but it recalled to my thought Calvin Coolidge's fine and brief definition, "Democracy is obedience to the rule of the people," a definition that "hits the nail on the head" for the present age. San Diego, Calif. M. FLORENCE EUSTIS.